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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

FROM

October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908

With Accompanying Letters of Capt. Isaac Guion

DUNBAR ROWLAND, LL. D.
DIRECTOR

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
PRESS OF BRANDON PRINTING COMPANY
1909

1733114

LETTER SUBMITTING THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor to submit herewith the Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports of the Director of the Department of Archives and History for the biennial period, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1909.

In our last letter of transmittal we gave the highest possible endorsement of the historical work of the State, under the direction of Dr. Dunbar Rowland, and urged a liberal increase of appropriations and salaries. The Legislature granted an increased maintenance fund, but there was no increase in salaries.

The work of the Historical Department has been so useful, and its achievements so great, that we urge you to make an annual appropriation of $7,500.00 a year for maintenance, and fix the salary of the Director at $3,500.00 per year.

We feel that our requests are reasonable and modest in view of the fact that other States appropriate $25,000.00 a year for the support of historical undertakings and $5,000.00 a year as the salary of the directors of the work.

Yours very respectfully,

R. W. JONES,
EDWARD MAYES,
J. R. PRESTON,
R. H. THOMPSON,
FRANKLIN L. RILEY,
J. M. WHITE,
G. H. BRUNSON,
Trustees Department of Archives and History.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 9, 1909.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY,
JACKSON, MISS., October 1, 1908.

To Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Dr. R. W. Jones, Dr. Edward Mayes, Prof. J. R. Preston, Dr. Franklin L. Riley, Hon. R. H. Thompson, Prof. J. M. White and Prof. G. H. Brunson, Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my administrative and financial report as Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Death of General Stephen D. Lee.

Before taking up the work of the Historical Department for the past year, it becomes my sad duty to report the death of General Stephen D. Lee, the beloved President of the Board of Trustees, who died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 28, 1908.

When the Mississippi Department of Archives and History was organized General Lee was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and his service continued without interruption until his death. Those of you who took part in that first meeting will recall his zeal and earnestness when he assumed the duties of the position to which he had been elected. He seemed deeply impressed from the first that the creation of the Historical Department offered an opportunity for work of the highest possible value to the State. We all know how unselfishly he gave himself to the labor of promoting its best interests, and have observed the pride with which he watched its progress. His interest in history preservation was extremely active, and he never lost an opportunity of assisting in any movement for the advancement of such work, not only in his own State, but

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throughout the entire country. He was naturally very much interested in Confederate military history; and the collection of materials dealing with that subject, which was begun by the Mississippi Historical Department, was an undertaking of supreme importance to him. He did much to encourage the work when it seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. During the six years of its progress he gave it his active aid, and in many instances furnished the data used in its compilation. It is indeed fortunate that the Historical Department has been from its beginning strengthened by his aid and influence.

The writer acknowledges a personal as well as an official indebtedness to General Lee. It was my good fortune to begin my college life under his influence and guidance, and it was at his suggestion that I undertook the duties of this work. His interest in its welfare was more than an official interest for the reason that it had in it the elements of a pure and stable friendship. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the effect of such an interest in launching a new undertaking. The sympathy and encouragement which he always gave in times of trial, as well as the praise he freely bestowed when something worthy was accomplished, are inspiring memories of his association with the historical work of the State.

Meeting of Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History held its sixth annual meeting in the Hall of History, Friday, November 1, 1907, with the following members present: General Stephen D. Lee, president, presiding; Dr. Edward Mayes, Prof. J. R. Preston, Bishop Charles B. Galloway Dr. R. W. Jones, Prof. J. M. White and Dr. Franklin L. Riley.

Before taking up the regular order of business, General Lee spoke of the position of Mississippi in the historical work of the country, of the activities of the Department since its establishment in 1902, of its opportunities for usefulness, and of the pleasure which he had derived from his services as president of the governing board.

On the motion of Dr. Mayes, the annual administrative and financial report of the Director was submitted, discussed, ap-

proved and ordered printed in an edition of 1,000 copies. Dr. R. W. Jones submitted a statement to the legislature dealing with the work of the Department for the past six years and urging liberal appropriations for its support. On motion of Bishop Galloway, the statement prepared by Dr. Jones was adopted as the official message of the Board to the legislature.

The Director submitted for the consideration of the Board rules governing the placing of portraits and paintings in the Mississippi State Hall of Fame, as follows:

1. There shall be appointed from the membership of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History, by the President of said Board, a portrait committee to consist of five members, two of whom shall be the President of the Board of Trustees and the Director of the said Department. This committee shall serve for six years, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters concerning the placing of portraits in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.

2. That only portraits in oil, of the distinguished men of Mississippi; paintings illustrating the life and history of the State, or portraits and paintings presented by the citizens of the State, or former citizens being in other States, shall be accepted by the portrait committee.

3. That portraits shall be received only when there has been a written invitation from the portrait committee, expressing the wish that the portrait of the individual named in the invitation be placed in the State's Hall of Fame.

4. That it shall be necessary before a portrait is placed in the Hall of Fame that it shall receive the approval of all members of the portrait committee.

5. That where portraits are purchased by the Department of Archives and History, the citizens to be honored shall be selected by the unanimous vote of the portrait committee before the order is placed.

After a general discussion the rules were adopted as submitted, and the President appointed, in addition to the ex-officio members of the portrait committee, Bishop Galloway, Dr. Mayes and Dr. Riley.

The election of a Director of the Department, for a term of six

years, being in order, Dr. Riley, having placed the present incumbent in nomination, was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Board for him for the term of six years, beginning March 15, 1908.

The Board then proceeded to the election of three Trustees of the Department for terms of six years, beginning January 1, 1908. Bishop Galloway placed Dr. R. W. Jones in nomination for re-election and he was unanimously chosen for another term. Prof. Preston nominated Prof. G. H. Brunson as his own successor and he was elected unanimously. For the third place Dr. Riley nominated Chancellor A. A. Kincannon, Prof. White named Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, and Prof. Preston, Hon. R. H. Thompson. The first ballot resulted in three votes for R. H. Thompson, three for Dabney Lipscomb, and one for A. A. Kincannon. There being no election, a second ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of R. H. Thompson by a vote of four to three.

The President then announced the appointment of Bishop Galloway, Dr. Mayes and Prof. Preston as the executive committee for a term of two years, beginning January 1, 1908. On motion of Prof. White, the President appointed Bishop Galloway, Judge Thompson, Dr. Jones and Prof. Preston as a committee on legislation.

After a general discussion of the historical interests of the State, the Board adjourned to meet during the first week in November, 1908.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
President.

DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Secretary.

Legislation.

The bill for the maintenance of the Department for 1908–1909 was introduced in the Senate by Hon. John L. Hebron, the able and progressive member from the Twenty-ninth District, soon after the beginning of the January session, and was referred to the Finance Committee. At the hearing before the committee the needs of the Department were intelligently and ably presented by Dr. R. W. Jones, Prof. J. R. Preston and Judge R. H. Thompson, representing the Board of Trustees. After the pas-

sage of the bill by the Senate, the Director received valuable assistance from Bishop Charles B. Galloway and Judge R. H. Thompson in securing a favorable report from the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill in its final form carries an appropriation for the biennial period of $13,600.00, an increase of $1,800.00 over the appropriation for 1906–07. This increase is largely due to the well-directed aid of the Legislative Committee representing this Board.

The legislature also provided for the publication every year of a volume devoted to the documentary history of the State; heretofore this publication has been issued every two years. Under the plan for publications, as now arranged, a regular annual series of volumes will be issued.

Confirmation of Trustees.

Under the provisions of Chapter 33, Section 1634, Code of 1906, the names of newly-elected trustees must be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. In complying with the terms of the statute, the following communications were sent and received:

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.
JACKSON, MISS., January 20, 1908.

TO THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

I have the honor to inform the Senate that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, held November 1, 1907, Dr. R. W. Jones, Prof. G. H. Brunson and Judge R. H. Thompson were elected Trustees of said Department, for a term of six years, beginning January 1, 1908. As provided by law, the names of the Trustees-elect are submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

Yours, very respectfully,
DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Secretary.

The action of the Senate is reported in the following communication:

SENATE CHAMBER,
JACKSON, MISS., February 4, 1908.

HON. DUNBAR ROWLAND, Secretary of Board of Trustees, Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi:

Dear Sir:—This is to advise you that the Senate did, on January 27,

1908, confirm the election of Dr. R. W. Jones, Judge R. H. Thompson and Prof. G. H. Brunson as Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for a term of six years, beginning January 1, 1908.

Respectfully,

FRANK ROBERSON,
Secretary.

Transcripts of French Archives.

The largest classified collection of archives concerning Mississippi history in European repositories is preserved in the Ministry of the Colonies in Paris. In the last annual report it was stated that all the necessary preliminaries for copying these very valuable archives had been arranged. The work of transcription was begun in October, 1907, and is now proceeding in a very satisfactory manner; seven large bound volumes have been received. A complete calendar of the documents which are being copied appears as an appendix to the Fifth Annual Report. The transcripts now on file cover the period 1678–1716 from "Correspondence Generale-Louisiane." It will require about two years to complete the collection which has been ordered by the Department.

Transcripts of English Archives.

The transcription of English Archives relating to Mississippi history has been going on for the past two years, and the volumes contracted for are completed and constitute a part of the official records of the Department. The entire series consists of sixteen volumes, eight of which have been received since the last report. These are designated and numbered as follows:

America and West Indies.

Vol.		
259.	1771–72.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
260.	1772–73.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
261.	1773–74.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
262.	1774–76.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.

263. 1776–77. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
264. 1777–78. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
265. 1778–80. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
266. 1780–81. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.

In addition to the above, the Department has arranged for an abstract of land grants issued under the English dominion in what is now the State of Mississippi.

Transcripts of Spanish Archives.

Ten volumes of Spanish transcripts have been received since the last report, and the collection concerning the Spanish dominion now consists of thirteen volumes. These documents deal with events beginning with the occupation of West Florida by Galvez and ending with the capture of Pensacola by Andrew Jackson. They tell the story of Spanish efforts to alienate the American settlements west of the Alleghanies from the United States and throw much light upon the puzzling intrigues of Burr and Wilkinson. The work of transcribing selected Spanish documents will, perhaps, be limited to five additional volumes. The collection of archives from which the Mississippi transcripts are being made is large, but the greater portion deals with events in Louisiana. It may be reasonably supposed that eighteen volumes will give the State of Mississippi a fairly complete documentary history of the Spanish occupation.

Meeting of the American Historical Association.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held December 27–31 at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin. One of the regular features of the meetings of the Association is a conference of Historical Societies and Departments for the discussion of subjects of special interest. These conferences have created a demand for co-operation on the part of historical agencies having interests in common; and the subject for discussion at the Madison meet-

ing was "The Co-operation of State Historical Societies and Departments in the Gathering of Material in Foreign Archives."

In the Fifth Annual Report of this Department it was pointed out that French and Spanish archives were of special interest to the entire Mississippi Valley, and that transcripts of such essential historical materials should be collected by the States which were interested in them. This may have led to the subject being taken up by the program committee of the conference. At any rate, the matter was taken up by the committee and the writer was invited to propose a plan by which the historical agencies of the Mississippi Valley could co-operate in securing historical materials in Europe. The discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee of seven to formulate a plan of co-operation, and report to the Richmond meeting of the Association to be held in December, 1908. The chairmanship of the committee was assigned to this Department and a meeting was called to be held in Washington, April 16, 1908.

Visit to Washington.

The Committee of Seven appointed at Madison for the purpose of formulating a plan for the co-operation of historical agencies in securing materials, met with the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, April 16, 1908, the following members being present: J. F. Jameson, Worthington C. Ford, R. G. Thwaites, E. B. Greene, B. F. Shambaugh and Dunbar Rowland. The committee held two sessions, and after thorough consideration decided that the most promising field for co-operation was the Mississippi Valley, including the States whose territory was originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was decided that these States had a common interest in the French archives, and a plan was suggested by which a calendar of the records in the historical collections of France could be prepared and published, not only for the benefit of the interested States, but for the use of the entire country. It is very probable that the plan will be adopted, as seven historical agencies have indicated a willingness to join in the movement.

Classification of Official Archives.

A systematic plan of archive classification has been worked out during the past year. A tentative arrangement has been in use for several years with fairly good results, but the classification now under way is intended to be final. A chronological arrangement of documents has been adopted. That is, beginning with the Sargent administration, all papers originating in the Territorial period have been separated from the general collection and designated as Mississippi Territorial Archives, 1798–1817. Under that general heading, the archives of the Territorial period have been arranged in chronological order by administrations and by departments. By that classification, the papers of the executive department are placed together in chronological order, those of the legislative departments are arranged in the same way, and those of the judicial department are treated in a similar manner. The same scheme has been carried out in classifying the archives of the Territorial auditor and treasurer. Take, for example, the archives of the administration of Winthrop Sargent, the papers originating in it are classified as follows:

Archives of Sargent's Administration, 1798–1801.

1. Writings of the Governor.
2. Writings to the Governor.
3. Laws enacted by the Governor and judges, laws enacted by the General Assembly, general legislative papers.
4. Archives of the Judicial Department.
5. Archives of the Territorial Treasurer.
6. Archives of the Territorial Auditor.

All the archives of the Territorial period have been arranged in conformity to this plan of classification; each document has been unfolded and pressed out and is easily accessible. Jackets of postal card-board have been made to protect the papers until they can be bound in permanent form. These valuable historical materials are listed as follows:

Mississippi Territorial Archives, 1798–1817.

EXECUTIVE.

No. 1. Administration of Governor Winthrop Sargent, May, 1798–May, 1801; also of Acting Governor John Steele, May–November, 1801.

No. 2. Administration of William Charles Cole Claiborne, May, 1801–March, 1805; also, Correspondence with Spanish Officers, 1806.

No. 3. Papers relating to the founding of Jefferson College, 1803–1805, in the administration of Governor Claiborne.

No. 4. Administration of Acting Governor Cato West, during absence of Governor Claiborne in 1803–1804–1805.

No. 5. Administration of Governor Robert Williams, 1805–1809. Documents, January 22, 1805, to January 8, 1807.

No. 6. Administration of Acting Governor Cowles Mead, May 31, 1806, to January 26, 1807 (includes the Burr papers).

No. 7. Administration of Governor Robert Williams, 1805–1809. Documents, February 2, 1807, to December 14, 1807; also, Contingent Fund Account, 1805–1807.

No. 8. Administration of Governor Robert Williams, 1805–1809. Documents, March 1, 1808, to September 5, 1809; also, Resignations and Commissions, 1805–1808.

No. 9. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from August 31, 1809, to March 1, 1811.

No. 10. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from March 2, 1811, to December 23, 1812.

No. 11. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. General Orders, Messages and Correspondence relating to the War of 1812–1815.

No. 12. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Orders, Messages and Reports on Creek War of 1813. Correspondence between Governor Holmes and Judge Toulmin, 1810–1816.

No. 13. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Army Papers: Returns of Regiments, 1812–1814; Receipts for Arms and Supplies, 1812–1816; Papers concerning the Alien Enemy Law of 1812.

No. 14. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from January 6, 1813, to January 3, 1814.

No. 15. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from January 8, 1814, to November 18, 1814. Affidavits for securing passports, 1811–1814.

No. 16. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from November 23, 1814, to July 4, 1816.

No. 17. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from July 18, 1815, to December 6, 1816.

No. 18. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Documents from December 7, 1816, to October 6, 1817.

No. 19. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Resignations and Commissions, Civil and Military, 1809–1813.

No. 20. Administration of Governor David Holmes, 1809–1817. Resignations and Commissions, Civil and Military, 1814 to August 13, 1817. Receipts for Laws, 1814–1815.

No. 21. Bonds: Tax Collectors', various dates, 1808 to 1814; Sheriffs', various dates, 1806 to 1817; Indian Traders', various dates, 1802 to

1817; Surveyors', for years 1809, 1810; also, Chain-carriers' Oaths, 1809, 1810.

No. 22. Enumeration of Early Censuses, 1805, 1810, 1816.

No. 23. Reports of the Territorial Treasurer and Auditor's Statements, 1802 to 1816. Reports of County Clerks to Treasurer.

No. 24. Statements and Vouchers of Auditor's Office, 1800 to 1808.

No. 25. Statements and Vouchers of Auditor's Office, 1809 to 1811.

No. 26. Statements and Vouchers of Auditor's Office, 1812, 1813.

No. 27. Statements and Vouchers of Auditor's Office, 1814, 1815.

No. 28. Statements and Vouchers of Auditor's Office, 1815–1817.

No. 29. Auditor's Records. Fines and Forfeitures, 1802 to 1815.

No. 30. Auditor's Records. Sheriffs' Tax Returns, 1805 to 1809. Executions, 1808.

No. 31. Auditor's Records. Insolvencies in Ten Counties, 1810–1817.

No. 32. Auditor's Records. Tax Lists, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1810. Returns of Taxable Property (individual), 1808.

No. 33. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1805.

No. 34. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1807.

No. 35. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1810.

No. 36. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1811.

No. 37. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1812.

No. 38. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1813.

No. 39. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1814.

No. 40. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1815.

No. 41. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1816.

No. 42. Real and Personal Assessment Rolls—1817.

LEGISLATIVE.

No. 43. Returns of Elections for Congressional Delegates, 1808–1816. Assembly and Other Elections, 1806–1817.

No. 44. Acts of the First General Assembly, signed January–May, 1802.

No. 45. Acts of the Second General Assembly, January, February, 1803.

No. 46. Acts of the Third General Assembly, January–March, 1805.

No. 47. Acts of the Fourth General Assembly, January, February, 1807.

No. 48. Acts of the Fourth General Assembly, February, March, 1808.

No. 49. Acts of the Fifth General Assembly, February, March, 1809, and Acts of the Sixth General Assembly, December, 1809.

No. 50. Acts of the Sixth General Assembly, November, December, 1810.

No. 51. Acts of the Seventh General Assembly, November, December, 1811.

No. 52. Acts of the Eighth General Assembly, January, December, 1814.

No. 53. Acts of the Ninth General Assembly, November, December, 1815.

No. 54. Acts of the Ninth General Assembly, November, December, 1816.

No. 55. Bills (Original and Engrossed) introduced in First and Second General Assemblies, 1802, 1803.

No. 56. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Second and Third Assemblies, 1803, 1804.

No. 57. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Third General Assembly, 1805.

No. 58. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Fourth and Fifth Assemblies, 1806, 1807, 1808.

No. 59. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Sixth and Seventh Assemblies, 1809, 1810.

No. 60. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Seventh and Eighth Assemblies, 1811–1814.

No. 61. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Eighth General Assembly, 1814.

No. 62. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Ninth General Assembly, 1815.

No. 63. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Ninth General Assembly, 1815.

No. 64. Bills (Original and Engrossed) in Ninth General Assembly, 1816.

No. 65. Parts of House Journals, various dates.

No. 66. Notes on Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1817.

No. 67. Petitions to the General Assembly, 1800–1804.

No. 68. Petitions to the General Assembly, 1805–1809.

No. 69. Petitions to the General Assembly, 1810–1816.

No. 70. Assembly Papers with Regard to the Public Printing, 1800–1816.

No. 71. Assembly Papers—Communications, Reports, etc., 1801–1815.

No. 72. Assembly Papers—Memorials to Congress, Credentials, etc., 1804–1816.

No. 73. Assembly Papers, without dates.

No. 74. Petitions to the Assembly, without dates.

Nos. 75 to 82. Bills Introduced, bearing no date.

No. 83. Papers from Adams County, 1798–1808.

No. 84. Judicial Department Papers, of various kinds and dates.

No. 85. Papers Relating to Lands in Territory of Orleans.

Official and Statistical Register of 1908.

The publication of the Official and Statistical Register every four years has, perhaps, been the means of popularizing the Department at home and abroad to a greater extent than any other single activity. It reaches the homes and schools of the State, and appeals to the feeling of local pride which is in the heart of every good citizen. It is also distributed to libraries

and historians, and gives that concrete knowledge of the State, in ready reference form, which is so necessary to the student of national affairs. A knowledge of the States is necessary for a proper understanding of national history, and it is the duty of the State to supply it. This duty the Department seeks to fulfill by the publication and distribution of the Official and Statistical Register.

The first volume of this publication was issued in 1904 in an edition of one thousand copies. The law of 1906 increased the number of copies to be published in 1908 to three thousand. The distribution of the Register has been in progress since August 15, and about fourteen hundred copies have been sent out. It has been placed in one hundred libraries and historical societies, including such great book repositories as the Library of Congress, the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. One thousand copies have been distributed through the members of the legislature to citizens of the State, each member distributing five volumes. The remaining three hundred copies of the first distribution were sent to legislators, members of the Mississippi Historical Society, high school libraries, students, historians, and historical publications. Historians to whom the Register was sent have been very kind in their expressions of approval.

Publication of Documentary History.

The legislature provided for the publication of an annual volume devoted to the documentary history of Mississippi, twelve hundred dollars being appropriated for that purpose. This will enable the Department to publish the valuable source materials which have been collected from the archives of France, England and Spain.

The documentary history of the English Dominion, 1763–1781, is now complete in transcript form and a volume of the series, to be designated "Mississippi Provincial Archives, English Dominion, 1763–1768," is now in course of preparation.

Writings and Speeches of Jefferson Davis.

The collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Jefferson Davis is a matter of national importance. The time

has arrived when such an undertaking will be well received in every State in the Union. The collection of the material for such a publication will not be easy and it will take time to accomplish it. But in the face of all difficulties this Department has taken upon itself the duty of collecting, preserving and publishing the writings and speeches of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

The following communications contain the announcement of this important undertaking:

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
JACKSON, MISS., May 26, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Editor: I beg leave to call to your attention the enclosed circular letter, which explains an historical undertaking being inaugurated by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, which I trust will call forth your interest and approval. May I ask you to give it publicity in your publication on June 3, 1908—the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis? The demand for the collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Mr. Davis has become so insistent among historians that the Mississippi Department of Archives and History has been prompted to collect and publish them.

The Department will be very grateful for the publication of its appeal, for any editorial comment which you may make, and for copies of the issue containing them.

Thanking you for the highly valued co-operation which you may extend to a worthy undertaking, I am, Yours very truly,

DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Director Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has formulated a plan for the collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Jefferson Davis. In order that the undertaking may be successful, it will be necessary to secure the co-operation, not only of the historical societies and patriotic organizations which have original Davis letters, but also of individuals who have preserved them. Up to this time there has been no systematic effort made for the collection in one repository of the letters and speeches of Mr. Davis. These valuable historical materials that are still in private hands, will, in course of time, disappear or be destroyed if they are not collected and preserved in some central repository.

That the duty of preserving and publishing these records rests upon the Mississippi Department of Archives and History is very evident; and

in response to the obligation, the Department issues this appeal for co-operation on the part of those who are interested in the preservation of historical materials, not only in the South, but in every part of the United States.

The papers of Mr. Davis are not preserved alone in the southern States; while it is doubtless true that the greater part of them are in the South, it is well known that there are valuable collections in other parts of the country.

The true story of the Southern Confederacy lies in the letters, speeches and State papers of its leaders; and its best justification will come after such historical materials have been made accessible to the truth-loving historian of the future.

The private and public papers of such Southern leaders as Calhoun, Davis and Lee will reveal, as nothing else can, the principles for which they contended, and give to posterity the true estimate of their lives and deeds.

In order that those who are interested may know the kind of papers wanted, it may be well to state that all writings of Mr. Davis, public or private, official or unofficial, in manuscript or printed form, are worthy of preservation and are desired. In other words, any paper in his handwriting or signed by him, is of value. The papers which are apparently of the least value may give impressions which are of the greatest historical importance. It has been truly said that the account books kept by Washington and Jefferson have afforded to historians an insight into their habits and characteristics which could not have been obtained from the Declaration of Independence or the Farewell Address. It may be gathered from this illustration that the private papers of great men are by no means unimportant to the historian.

The most valuable historical materials in the United States, relating to the American Revolution, are the original papers of such leaders as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison, which are preserved in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

The most desirable form of historical material is the original document. It is often the case, however, that the owner of the original is unwilling to part with it, and an accurate copy is all that can be had. In gathering up the Davis writings and speeches, it is the intention of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to make the largest possible collection of originals that can be obtained. In the event that the original documents cannot be secured, copies, accurately made and certified, can be used to good advantage and will be gladly accepted; and when any expense is incurred, the amount expended will be returned. Where Davis collections are in the custody of historical societies or other patriotic organizations, or where they are part of the National or State archives, permission to have copies made by persons designated by the officials in charge is requested. In the case of private collections, where the owners are unwilling to give up the original documents, but are willing

to furnish, or allow copies to be made, it will be best to allow the original to accompany the copies for purposes of verification.

The collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Mr. Davis should strongly appeal to the people of Mississippi among whom his life was spent; it should also have the active co-operation of every patriotic organization in the South, and it is confidently believed that such an undertaking will command the sympathy of searchers for the truth everywhere. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History invites the co-operation of every historical agency in the United States which has Davis writings or speeches in its collections, and it solicits the active aid of those who have in their keeping the archives of the various Southern States in making a worthy undertaking a success. The Department appeals to Confederate Veterans, Sons of the Confederacy, Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of Confederate Veterans, and memorial and monumental associations throughout the country to give active aid and support to a movement which has for its motive the preservation of truth.

Correspondence should be directed to the Director of the Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss.

With the belief that the collection and publication of such historical materials will redound to the honor of the Southern people, and add something of permanent value to the history of the whole country, I am,

Yours respectfully,

DUNBAR ROWLAND,

Director Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

JACKSON, MISS., May 26, 1908.

Since the inception of this enterprise very satisfactory progress has been made. Wide publicity was given to it by the daily, weekly and monthly publications of the country, and the responses have been quite generous.

Use of the Department's Collections.

The accessibility of the archives of the Department has attracted the attention of students and investigators throughout the country, and many historians and economists conducting special lines of investigation, have worked over materials, in which they were interested during the past year. The freest access to documents is allowed to every properly accredited student engaged in serious work. Investigators from the States of Wisconsin, Virginia, Illinois, California, Indiana and Oklahoma, and from Washington City, have visited the Department for purposes of investigation during the past year.

Suggested Changes in Rules.

The rules and regulations for the government of the Department were adopted by the Board of Trustees, March 15, 1902, and have been in operation since that time. Rule 2 reads as follows: "To carry out the purposes of the law creating the Department of Archives and History of the State, the Board of Trustees shall elect the following officers, to wit: a President, whose term of office shall be two years, and a Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, whose term of office shall be six years. The President shall appoint an Executive Committee of three members, whose term of office shall be two years."

I suggest that the above rule be amended by adding after the words "a President whose term of office shall be two years," the following:—a Vice President, whose term of office shall be two years.

Historical Portraits.

The Department collection of historical portraits has had some valuable additions made to it since the last report.

One of the most notable portraits presented is that of the late Senator James Z. George, which was donated by the George family, January 22, 1908. A public presentation of the portrait was made in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of a large audience. The presentation address was made by Senator John Sharp Williams and the speech of acceptance was made by the Director of the Department.

To Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, the devoted daughter of Senator George, the Department is especially indebted for this magnificent contribution.

The family of General M. P. Lowrey, on May 28, presented an oil portrait of their distinguished father, and it has been placed with great pride in the collection of historical portraits. It is an excellent likeness, and the Department feels greatly indebted to the patriotic descendants of General Lowrey for the valuable gift.

Irwin Russell Memorial.

In 1899 a movement was inaugurated by Prof. W. L. Weber, at that time professor of English Literature in Millsaps College, to erect a memorial to Irwin Russell, the Mississippi poet. The suggestion was taken up by the Mississippi Teachers' Association and quite a nice sum was contributed through its efforts. Before the movement reached a successful conclusion, Prof. Weber was called to another State, and the undertaking was allowed to languish for some years. In 1904 the subject of the memorial was revived by the Association; and at the annual meeting of 1907, held at Gulfport, a marble portrait bust of Irwin Russell was presented to the Department of Archives and History for preservation in the Hall of Fame. The presentation was an interesting feature of the Gulfport meeting. Miss Mary Helms Mayo gave the history of the memorial movement, Prof. Weber made the presentation speech and the Director of the Department accepted the gift. A full account of the presentation may be found at pages 81–97 of the Proceedings of the Mississippi Teachers' Association of 1907. The Memorial was installed in the Hall of Fame during the meeting of the Association held in Jackson in May, 1908.

Library.

The collection of the printed sources of Mississippi history has, during the past year, progressed as rapidly as the resources of the Department would permit. To make a complete collection of such sources of information is very important, and to bring about the desired end a fixed appropriation for the purchase of books, pamphlets and newspaper files should be made. In many cases valuable collections of such materials have been located, and might be purchased if the necessary funds were available. This want of funds may be relieved when the collection of European transcripts has been completed; at any rate, it is hoped that in the future the Department will be enabled to prevent, by purchase, the sale of valuable Mississippi collections to buyers outside the State.

Interest in the history of the Southern States is widespread, and there is an ever-increasing demand for sources of information.

The large libraries throughout the country are seeking the material for the history of the South which is in private hands, and if these sources are not retained in local libraries they will go elsewhere.

Flag of Tombigbee Volunteers.

The Department's museum collections have increased so rapidly that very many interesting objects cannot be exhibited for want of room in the display cases.

The most interesting donation made to the collection since the last report is the flag of the Tombigbee Volunteers, Co. K., Mississippi Volunteers, Mexican War, which was presented July 27, 1907, by the Mississippi Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. This historic flag was made by the ladies of Columbus, Miss., in 1846, and was presented to the Tombigbee Volunteers, commanded by Captain A. K. McClung on the departure of the company for Vicksburg, the rendezvous of the Mississippi troops called out for the war with Mexico. The flag was preserved by George W. Campbell, a member of the company, and was sold by his daughter, Mrs. Sarita Tamplet, of Brenham, Texas, to the Daughters of the Confederacy. It is claimed that the flag was designated as the flag of the regiment and was carried at the battle of Buena Vista, but the evidence in support of the claim is not of such a nature as to confirm it.

Publication Plans.

In future it will be the policy of the Department to publish in its annual reports a series of documents concerning the history of Mississippi Territory. In the Third Annual Report a collection of documents dealing with the Burr Conspiracy was published with good results. The papers published in the reports will be carefully selected and edited, and the plan will enable the Department to place in the hands of students historical material of much value.

Conclusion.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the work of the past year. We have been most fortunate in the development of our plans.

Each year has been an improvement on the one going before. The successes of the past have only made us more anxious to do better in the future. I beg to express my high appreciation of your aid in the advancement of the work under my charge.

Most respectfully submitted,

DUNBAR ROWLAND, *Director.*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, 1907–1908.

Salary of Director for 1907	$600 00
Salary of Director for 1908	1,200 00
Salary of Assistant for 1907	266 72
Salary of Assistant for 1908	533 28
Maintenance for 1907	608 22
Maintenance for 1908	2,070 17
Collecting Transcripts of Historical Archives for 1907	511 34
Printing and Distributing Mississippi Archives for 1907	891 81
Oil Portraits of Distinguished Deceased Governors for 1906	54 00
Oil Portraits of Distinguished Deceased Governors for 1907	146 00
Traveling Expenses of the Director for 1907	75 00
Traveling Expenses of the Director for 1908	305 00
Total Disbursements	$7,261 54

Disbursements for 1906–07 under Ch. 32, Laws 1906; for 1908, Ch. 33, Laws 1908.

APPENDIX

Introductory Note.

The papers of Major Isaac Guion are important sources of American history, as they relate to the extension of the authority of the United States over the Spanish military posts east of the Mississippi river and the fixing of the country's southern boundary at 31°. Major Guion was the military and diplomatic agent of the United States in the final negotiations for the evacuation of the posts by the Spaniards, and the journal which he kept is now printed for the first time as an appendix to the foregoing report.

The Guion collection of historical papers was secured and preserved by Nicholas Whitehurst, of Washington, Mississippi, who gave them to J. F. H. Claiborne, author of "Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State," who presented them to the State of Mississippi. The collection includes letters to and from General Wilkinson, Secretary of War McHenry, Carondelet, Gayoso and Minor; military orders, rosters, pay-rolls, accounts, etc. The journal which follows is one of the most important documents in the collection; it is in the handwriting of Captain Guion, and covers 133 manuscript pages. It is now on file in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Isaac Guion.

Isaac Guion was a native of Westchester County, New York, of Huguenot descent. At an early age, August 1, 1775, he entered the colonial service, and was an ensign with Montgomery's troops at the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775. Afterward he was a Second Lieutenant in Nicholson's New York Regiment, and in the Second Continental Artillery, Regimental Paymaster and Captain-lieutenant, until the army was disbanded, November 23, 1783. His service as a soldier of the Revolution was marked by faithfulness and gallantry. He re-enlisted March 1, 1792, for the army in the Northwest, was

made Captain March 5, and assigned first to the Third Sublegion, and then to the Third Infantry in November, 1796. He commanded a Company in Wayne's famous victory on the Maumee river. On May 20, 1797, Gen. James Wilkinson, the successor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, notified Captain Guion that he had selected him to take possession of the Spanish military posts east of the Mississippi river. He was directed to embark at Fort Washington (Cincinnati) May 26, in command of two companies, and proceed to Fort Massac, near the mouth of the Tennessee river, when he would be given more men and supplies by Capt. Zebulon Pike. Full instructions were given regarding the trip down the river from Fort Massac. He was directed to sail with the flag conspicuously displayed, notify any Spanish post of his approach and offer to exchange salute for salute, but stop for nothing but an official order or menace, in which case he was to deliver a protest and either return or take a position within the limits of the United States and defend it to the last extremity. At Chickasaw Bluffs he was ordered to stop for the purpose of distributing goods to the Chickasaws; then proceed to Walnut Hills and take possession if the Spaniards had evacuated the post, or demand possession if they had not gone. Leaving one company there, with a detachment of artillery, he was then to proceed to Natchez, where he would exercise diplomatic as well as military functions. The manner in which Captain Guion executed his orders is narrated in his journal, which is now published for the first time. Captain Guion was brigade inspector in the United States army November, 1799, to October 25, 1801; was promoted to major February 15, 1801, and honorably discharged June 1, 1802. He was in complete control of affairs in the Mississippi Territory from December 6, 1797, until August 6, 1798, when Gov. Winthrop Sargent arrived and began the discharge of his duties as governor of the new Territory, after which he made his home near Natchez. In August, 1805, Major Guion was appointed brigade inspector of the militia of Mississippi Territory, by Gov. Robert Williams, to succeed Col. William Scott, deceased.

J. F. H. Claiborne wrote that Major Guion "was a singularly handsome man, with a military port and manner, very fascinating in conversation, familiar with ancient and modern languages,

and with the literature of the age." As a citizen of Mississippi Territory he made his home near Halfway Hill, between Natchez and Washington, in the neighborhood of Benajah Osmun, an officer of the Revolution, who was with Montgomery at Quebec. When Major Guion was the only survivor of that heroic expedition he was invited to New York and Quebec, with the Commission that found General Montgomery's remains, and reinterred them in Trinity Church yard.

Major Guion died September 7, 1823.

MILITARY JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN ISAAC GUION. 1797–1799.

Part of a Letter from Capt. Isaac Guion to Col. Delassus, June, 1797.[1]

(To) avoid misconstruction, I have thought it proper to dispatch Ensign William Scott of the army of the U. States the bearer of this letter to apprise you, sir, of my approach and the object of it. I hope the advance of the troops of the United States to this duty may, in point of time, meet the views of his Excellency The Baron De Carondolet as mentioned in your letter of the 18th of December 1796 to Lieutenant Taylor, and alluded to in your letter of the same date to Major General Wayne, as the water of the river Mississippi is now high—I hope also that the proximity of neighborhood of the troops of the two nations will tend to cement that friendship and good understanding so happily begun—I shall here wait with satisfaction your answer by Ensign Scott, whose return I hope will be promptly expedited— With much respect, Sir,

I have the honor to be
Your most Obedient and very
Humble Servant—
I. G. Capt. in the
Ay. of the U. S.

Chs. Dehault Delassus Esqr.
Lieut. Colol. in his C. M. service
Or Officer Commg. the
Post of New Madrid.

[1]The first page of the journal is missing. It will be noted that this letter is only a part of the original copy.

From Captain Guion to Ensign William Scott.[2]

Fort Massac June 15th. 1797.

Sir,

You are to proceed with a party assigned for your conduct under your command; with all dispatch to New Madrid on the Mississippi, and deliver to the Commanding officer of his Catholic Majesty's Post there, the letter entrusted to your charge and receive his answer; should he not think it proper to answer in writing, you will ask for his verbal communication and a receipt for the delivery of the letter just mentioned, and you will then return to this place, with the utmost expedition—While at New Madrid, on your way there, and also on your return, you are to keep your troops in due restraint, not suffering them by word or action to offer the smallest disrespect to the Citizens subjects or troops of his Catholic Majesty; and should any person, subject of his Catholic Majesty be so imprudent as to attempt either directly or indirectly to alienate the affection, or persuade from his allegiance, any soldier or subject of the United States under your command, you are to represent this conduct to the Commanding officer, claiming his protection on the usage and custom of Nations in like cases—wishing you a pleasant tour & quick return,

I am,

Your Obedt. Humle. Servt.

Ensign Wm. Scott.

From Captain Guion to General Wilkinson.

Fort Massac June 16th 1797.

Cher General,

So precarious a conveyance, will only suffer me to mention my arrival at this post on the 9th instant, with my charge in good order—a variety of concurrent reports respecting the affairs *de nos voisins*, rendered it necessary for me to have an explicit knowledge of their disposition of suffering or opposing a passage—and therefore I dispatched Mr. Scott on the 15th with a letter to that end—a copy of it, and also of his instruc-

[2]He was a native of Maryland, in 1813 he was Lt. Col. 36 Inf., discharged June 15, 1815.

tions I shall send by a sure conveyance—The river Mississippi is now very high & in fine order to descend.

With unfeigned friendship,
and real respect, I am Dear
Sir, Your Obedient &
Very Humble Servt.
I. G.

The Honble.
Gl. Wilkinson.

By Simon Landrais, & Lafleur, Francois L'agency, et Francois Billet—The first says he is a Cooper & was in Forsyth's employ at Detroit—

June 21st 1797.

"Philip Stucker of Woodford County State of Kentucky left "New Orleans the 5th of April and took the route across Lake "pont Chartrain, but was stopped on the east side and sent "back to New Orleans; he left Orleans a second time the begin- "ning of May and came up the river to Natchez—he says that "three galleys were laying at Orleans when he left that place, "and that about 300 soldiers were at Orleans, with the Baron "De Carondolet; that they were fitting out privateers there, "but that no troops from abroad had arrived this year.—He "left the Natchez the tenth of May and left Mr. Ellicott and "Pope[1] there in seperate quarters, he also left there a Mr. McKee "an agent for the U. S.—That the people are much divided in "sentiment and uneasy. he passed through the Choctaw and "Chickasaw Nations on his way home, the Choctaws he says "appear to be friendly, but the Chickasaws are unequivocally "so—The Creeks inimical—much industry is used to excite "them to war on the subjects of the U. S., by our neighbours, and "he thinks that the Creeks will soon strike"—Mr. Stucker is "now on his way down the river with flour boats, and he appears "to be a man of intelligence—

[1]Agents of the United States for laying off the boundary between the possessions of the Americans and the Spaniards.

From Captain Guion to the Secretary of War.

Camp near Fort Massac, July 4th 1797.

Sir,

Yesterday by Captain Demler[1] I had the honor to receive your communication in two packets of the dates 9th and 10th Ultimo, and covering Copies of several Official documents. I arrived at this place on the ninth ultimo at night, accompanyed by Ensign Scott with Captain Heth's Company, Surgeons Mate McCoskry, and a Mr. Evans Quarter Master to the detachment —and on the 15th following being still ignorant of the reply of the Spanish Commandant at New Madrid to General Wilkinson's letter acquainting him with the movement of this detachment I dispatched Ensign Scott to him to endeavor to learn his disposition—Copies of my letter to him, of my instructions to Mr. Scott, and of the Spanish Colonels answer are enclosed —I also enclose a copy of a letter from Lieut. Pope at Natchez, it came to this place from New Madrid with Mr. Scott on the 20th by a man who went with Mr. Pope as a drummer and whose term of service had expired. It appears by this letter as also from the enclosed extract of communication made to me by a Mr. Stucker, that the information given by the letter at Sea is accurate, at least they agree to corroborate in point of time several Circumstances—Captain Heth[2] and Lieut. Gregg[3] joined me on the 19th Ultimo, and Captain Demler, with Lieut. Campbell and his Company of Artillery yesterday—If I may be permitted to adventure an opinion it is very evident that the reasons offered by the Chevalier from the Baron, to the Secretary of State are no more than so many specious evasions, calculated to amuse until some change of circumstance may render it propitious to declare openly; The vigorous warlike preparation making at St. Louis of upper Louisiana seems with other things to warrant this conclusion—I am preparing my boats to encounter the rapidity, and every vicissitude of the Mississippi, and shall leave this place on or before the 10th instant, nor shall I stop at new Madrid unless compelled by

[1] Promoted Captain August 20, 1795; died March 11, 1799.

[2] John Heth of Virginia; honorably discharged June 1, 1802.

[3] Aaron Gregg of Virginia; promoted Captain March 2, 1799, died October 12, 1804.

superior force; all commencement or shew of hostility, on the part of the troops of the United States which I have the honor to command, shall be studiously and scrupulously avoided—but all open and direct attack upon them shall be repelled with the utmost energy of our small number, and in such manner as I hope will not sully the reputation, or tarnish the lustre of the flag, of the Nation.

a conveyance offering by the Cumberland river, I should have been wanting in my duty not to have seized the occasion to make this communication which shall be followed by another through the medium of Capt. Pike at this place, so soon as I shall have passed new Madrid—A Sergeant and three men are with the Chickasaws, they were sent at different times to apprise them of my coming.

With the highest respect,
Sir, I have the honor to be
Your Most Obedt.
& very Humble Servt.

The Honoble.
James McHenry
Secy. to the Departt. of War.

From Captain Guion to General Wilkinson.

On board the Experiment Near Massac, July 9th 1797.

Dear General,

I left the rapids of Ohio on the 3d Ultimo, as my letter of the 2d which I had the honor to write to you from that place anticipated; I arrived here on the 9th at night and on the 19th Captain Heth and Mr. Gregg arrived by whom I received your further communications and instructions of the 2d and 4th of June. The 15th after five days fruitless trial to obtain some active intelligent person to get information from new Madrid, I dispatched Ensign Scott to that place, who returned on the 20th Copies of the letter to the Spanish officer; of his answer, and of Mr. Scott's instructions are enclosed—nothing more was learned than what is fairly to be construed from his answer—great civility was shewn Mr. Scott, who was told that on their seeing his boat, they supposed it was the command coming to

take Shelter there—On the 25th I employed one Thorne from post Vincennes to go to —— and gain the information required. On the 3d instant Captain Demler joined me, with his company except a Corporal and four men left back at the falls with Doctor Pfeiffer, and with him two packets from the war office, of the 9th & 10th of June covering Copies of letters to General Wilkinson, a letter from the Secretary of War to myself a Copy of which is enclosed, and an extract of a letter dated at Sea &c—and the day following an opportunity to KnoxVille by the Cumberland presenting I embraced it, and answered the Secretary, a Copy of my letter is also enclosed—On the 5th Thorne returned, he brought no new information, and but little dependence can be placed on his report, or indeed on that of any renegado in this quarter—I have however enclosed extracts from the reports of several, some are deserters real or feigned. On the 16th ultimo by one Landrais and three other Canadians from St. Louis I addressed a few words to you but distrusting the fidelity of my Messenger, I only announced my arrival here and of my sending Mr. Scott to New Madrid. On the 14th I sent a man by the river (in a boat with Elijah Craig from Kentucky who was bound to Orleans) to the Chickasaw Bluffs, with a message to them, and directions for him to find a Sergeant and two men of my Company who were sent by Captain Pike with your talk to the Chickasaws, and to get if possible one or more Chiefs to come in here; but no word has been yet brought, of or from them—

Yesterday five Chickasaws hunters came in here, the first of that nation that have appeared here since my arrival, but for want of some one who speaks Chickasaw well it is with great difficulty we barely understand each other—They have been shewn their presents, and are apparently highly satisfied (pleased)—They say that they have been two months from home hunting, and know nothing of the people who have been sent to them—I have this day sent two of them back to their Towns with a talk, a Copy of which is enclosed, and have the promise of one of the remaining three to stay and go with me to the bluffs—He says, he is of George Colbert's[1] family & appears

[1] A half breed Chickasaw Chief of influence and power; son of a Scotchman; called Tootem Mostubbe by the Indians; lived on Wolf Creek four miles south of Booneville, Prentiss County, Mississippi.

very open & friendly—I have likewise engaged Captain Longhair a Cherokee of some influence, whose Squaw speaks english with great facility, to accompany me as far as the Bluffs—George Drouillard the young half-breed also goes—a number of Cherokees are almost constantly at and about this place, and behave well. I have given them flour and a little salt at different times, but of tobacco, what they most desire, I have only five pounds weight received yesterday of Captain Pike,[1] who tells me that he was mistaken in his report made, Sir, to you, in the quantity. and that I have half of his stock—I enclose a Copy of a letter from Mr. Pope to Captain Pike; from this and other information that I have been able to obtain, I think it may be fairly inferred that the Spaniards do not mean to give peaceable possession of the posts below; that they are strengthening the Wallnut Hills[2] is out of doubt: and that they intend to repossess the bluffs I believe, but unless they are there before me, they will not get a quiet possession, and for which place I shall certainly set out on the 12th—The arrival of these Chickasaws will detain me a day or two, as I wish the bearer of the talk to be early enough for me—I shall not stop at New Madrid unless compelled, and I think it will be unnecessary to again inform them who we are, as my flag will announce itself—

I have enclosed my Muster Rolls, Monthly and Inspection returns, Quarter Masters, Ordnance Stores and provision returns, and state of the Contingent Money; and likewise one pay receipt Roll by this conveyance, duplicate of this last paper is with Captain Pike to follow by the next dispatch. As soon as I have passed New Madrid I shall send George Drouillard back to Massac with a report of the event—

The Beef put up by the Contractor, notwithstanding it has been repacked and strong new pickle put on it here, has become so tainted and offensive as to be unwholesome and unfit to use—and which makes our situation very critical indeed, especially if it is found improper to proceed farther down than the Bluffs—I have ordered the Commissaries to embark a few Beef Cattle and Hogs on foot, brought on the Contractors account

[1]Captain Zebulon Pike of New Jersey, a distinguished officer of the American Army, died July 27, 1834.

[2]A Spanish post, near the city of Vicksburg.

from the red bank—but the stupid resourceless fellows seem to be totally lost; they are neither of them in any instance, calculated for the business in which they are employed—I shall do the best I can to spin out with the little salt pork, and endeavour to procure some wild meat, till a further supply of Pork or fresh beef from Cumberland through the Chickasaw country can be furnished—

The relaxed state of discipline and police in this garrison is such, as to render it, in my opinion, necessary for some more active person to be here in so critical a conjuncture; you must forgive me the presumption perhaps my zeal has carried me too far—I shall endeavour to act up to your orders, and to do what in my judgement is most for the welfare and honor of my Country where my discretion is to be employed.

Whatever may be the result, no change of time or circumstance can alter or change the ardency of affection or respect which I bear to you—and am

Your very

Obedient

General Wilkinson
Commander in Chief
of the Army of the United States

Humle. Servt.
I. Guion.

From Captain Guion to Colonel Delassus.

On board the Boat Chickasaw on the
Mississippi, July 16th 1797.

Sir.

I had the honor on the 20th Ultimo to receive your letter of the 16th by Ensign Scott, who I have again dispatched to you, to inform you of my approach and of the necessity of my declining your friendly offer of halting at New Madrid with the troops of the United States under my command; as it would be a dereliction of my orders. I have sent with Mr. Scott for your perusal a letter which I am to deliver to his Excellency the Baron de Carondolet, and which I am at liberty to shew to any Officer of his Catholic Majesty, commanding a post on this river—you will see by it, that I am commanded to pay due

respects to the subjects and interests of your Sovereign; and I need not declare to you how happy I shall be in fulfilling these orders; as an earnest of my sincerity I now propose to salute the Spanish flag in the manner I am best able as my boats pass your post, not doubting but that the Flag of the United States under which I serve will receive a similar compliment, should the proposal meet your wishes; or if the contrary you will be pleased to signify it by Mr. Scott. Be pleased to make a tender of my respects to Mr. Derbigny, who I am informed resides near you.

(G. W. 14 Aug.)

With great regard
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Lt. Colol. Delassus
Commdr. of New Madrid.

Your very Obedt.
Humble Servt. I. G.

From Captain Guion to Sergeant Grande.

Chickasaw Bluffs[1] July 21st 1797.

Sir,

A sudden and violent attack of a fever prevented me yesterday from answering your note I received in the morning—You say "you have no orders from your Superior to permit me to pass," this I doubt not, nor that you have any orders to the contrary, as they would be extraordinary indeed, the treaty between Spain and the United States taken into view.

The troops of the United States under my command shall not, with my consent, be the first to break the treaty—

(G. W. 14 Aug.)

I am Sir,
Your Obedt. Humble Servt.

Augustin Grande
Sergt. Command. of
His Catholic Majesty's
post of Hopefield.

[1] Location of Memphis, Tenn.

From Captain Guion to the Secretary of War.

Chickasaw Bluffs July 24th 1797.

Sir,

On the 21st instant at this place where I arrived the preceding day with all my boats in good order, I had the honor to receive your packet under the date of the 15th Ultimo—You are pleased to observe therein that I am expected to be at Natchez when your dispatches should reach me; but when you receive the communication I had the honor to address to you from Fort Massac of the 4th instant, together with the present and its enclosures, and the necessity of concentring my force agreeably to my orders from General Wilkinson whenever circumstances should in my judgment render such a measure necessary, you cannot but approve of my halt at this point: indeed If I had not, one part of my orders would have been flatly disobeyed; namely to distribute to the Chickasaws at this place their presents: They had assembled here as early as the 14th of June last but by the delay, which they attribute to the true cause, and for want of provision, were obliged to go off; except William Colbert and about one hundred* of his people who only were remaining when I arrived; some straggling ones are hourly coming in, and tomorrow, I am told that Piamingo, and the Wolfs friend, chiefs, will be here—On the enclosed there need no comment: every occurrence to the most minute, tends to the same point, and are too strikingly obvious to be mistaken by the dullest observer.

In a day or two hence I shall dispatch to Governor Gayoso at Natchez the presidents message and to the inhabitants its contents, as well as to the Governor General the instructions from my government of agreeing to the demolition of the Works; which can be as well done with the acquiescence of the Officer of the United States now here, and will as effectually remove the pretended obstacle, as if done under the eye of the Commander of the Army—Be assured, Sir, that neither the demolition of the Works, nor the solicitude of securing to the inhabitants of that district the titles to their land are the real causes for the detention of these posts—Had I halted at New Madrid

*Fifty men and as many women and children.

but one day with the troops, and every means but violence was used to effect it, a great point had been gained by our neighbours, whose vessel from Natchez, laden with presents of Blankets, Shirts, Hats, Muskets, powder & lead, Tomahawks, Saddles and bridles &c. for the Chickasaws arrived at their garrison of Hopefield opposite to this place, about eight hours before our arrival here—Great pains and much industry have been used to detach from the friendship of the United States this nation of Indians; and I fear they have been in a considerable degree successful—A Cousin to Wolfs friend came up in the Vessel just spoken of from Orleans—and on the day of our arrival, in a fit of inebriety, declared himself a Spanish Chickasaw Chief, shewed a Commission from the Baron De Carondolet dated 26th May at Orleans, and sadly abused the Americans; observing in intelligible english that when the Wolfs friend his Uncle arrived we should receive a talk that would make our hearts ache—and I am informed that he is greatly dissatisfied with the Americans, but know not for what cause—discord has spread her influence in this nation. The mountain leader and Wm. Colbert[1] are I believe firm friends, the other not; part of their dispute has arisen about this spot on which the Spaniards had their works erected, and the circumjacent local. It seems that the Wolfs friend had sold it to the Spaniards as his land and the others deny his entire right, observing that when the Americans came they should do as they pleased with it; I shall endeavor to obtain the general consent of all the Chiefs and headmen to suffer us to sit down here; the spot for a fortress is an eligible one, and can, to go below, be abandoned at almost any time. The promise I made Lt. Colonel Delassus did not cost much, as this was the point of view before I left the Ohio; in the course of conversation between Colonel Delassus and myself, he observed, that in his opinion the true cause for the detention of the posts below was the expectation that France would be at war with the United States; but that the business would now blow over—it is certain that the Spaniards intended to re-occupy this spot very soon—

[1] A noted half breed war chief of the Chickasaws, son of Colbert, a Scotchman, called by the Indians Chooshewataha; aided the Americans in the Revolution and War of 1812, lived a little south of old McIntoshville near the present town of Pontotoc, Miss.

I should have made this communication some days earlier but have been prevented by a violent intermittent which attacked me on the 18th and has so enfeebled me that I am barely able to hold the pen.

Tobacco which could be purchased very low in Kentucky, would be highly gratifying to these Indians; I have very little for them, and they are very solicitous for it.

With the most perfect respect
Sir, I am your very Obedient
Humble Servant.

(2 Sept. G. W.)

The Honorble.
James McHenry
Secy of War.

From Captain Guion to Governor Gayoso.

Chickasaw Bluffs, August 1st 1797.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a Copy of a message from the President of the United States, to Congress; and also an extract of a letter recently received by me from the Secretary for the department of War, both tending to prove to your Excellency the pacific disposition of the Government of the United States, and their willingness to accede to the proposal of His Excellency the Baron of Carondolet: viz, the demolition of the fortresses at Natchez and Wallnut Hills, rather than interrupt the harmony and good understanding happily established by the treaty between the two nations.

I need not declare to your Excellency how happy I should have been to have had the honor to deliver with my own hand what I now forward by a messenger; but this happiness by an untoward event is for the present denied me; yet I trust that this obstacle will shortly be removed when I shall have the felicity of declaring in person how much I am

Your Excellency's
respectful, Obedient,
and very humble Servt.
(G. W.)
(2d Septr.)[1]

His Excellency
Manuel Gayoso DeLemos.

[1] These notes indicate that a copy of the letter was sent to General Wilkinson.

From Captain Guion to the Baron De Carondolet.[2]

Chickasaw Bluffs August 1st 1797.

Sir,

When in May last, I was commanded, on the duty to this quarter in which I am now engaged; I then flattered myself with having the honor of presenting to your Excellency in person the packet addressed to your Excellency, of which I have been so far the bearer; but unforeseen difficulties respecting the delivery of the posts of Natchez and Wallnut Hills having arisen, deprives me of that honor.

I avail myself of the descent of Mr. Joseph Gillard, whose respectability and fidelity stands fair, to transmit to your Excellency these dispatches from General Wilkinson, as well as a transcript of orders I have recently received from the President of the United States by the Secretary of War, in which I am supposed to be at Natchez, and am directed to accord to the demolition of the works, anterior to the evacuation or forsaking of the places of Wallnut Hills and Natchez by the troops of his Catholic Majesty: But as I had given my parole to Lieutenant Colonel Dehault Delassus Commandant of New Madrid on the 16th Ultimo that I would not advance from this post untill information was had either from your Excellency or from my General or other superior in my Government that the existing difficulty between the two powers was removed, I hold myself sacredly bound to observe it—

I have greatly to regret that this occurrence has prevented me from manifesting in any other manner, my zeal to fulfill the orders and desire of the President of the United States, and permit me, Sir to add, which so fully accord with my own feelings, that of paying due regard to the persons and the property of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, of cherishing and promoting concord harmony and a good understanding between the Citizens and subjects of the two nations, thereby to establish the principles of the treaty of friendship limits and navigation entered into and concluded by the respective powers according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a Copy of your Excellency's communication made to General Wilkinson under date of the 29th May Ultimo which was handed to me about

[2]The Spanish Governor General.

an hour since, with a letter from Mr. Thomas Powers, who is he says bearer of the original; his letter is dated at Louisville the 16th of July Ultimo and was forwarded by Mr. Gillard— The same attention shall be given to the spirit contained in your Excellency's communication as if it came from my commanding General in orders, untill I am absolved from my promise passed to Colonel Delassus, and I shall in all instances endeavour to prove by my conduct, the sincerity of my assertions.

(G. W. sent 2d Sept.)

His Excellency
The Baron of
Carondolet.

With the most profound respect
I have the honor to be, your
Excellency's most Obedt. & very
Humble Servt.

From Captain Guion to Lieutenant Pope.[1]

Chickasaw Bluffs August 24th 1797.

Sir,

I wrote to you by Sergeant Campbell on the fourth instant, and enclosed you an extract of a letter which I received from the Secretary of War, as well as several Copies of the President's Message to Congress which I hope you have long since received: on the 12th instant I received a letter from the Governor General Gayoso, in which I am sorry to observe a complaint against you for improper conduct, and in that degree as to expose the two nations to serious misunderstandings; not to be promoted, but most strenuously and scrupulously avoided, and which I am certain were the tenor of your orders, anterior to those in my letter of the 4th instant.

I hope however that if there has been just cause of dissatisfaction on the part of Governor Gayoso, it will no longer continue, and that you will remove it by a change of conduct— Mr. Knox the bearer of this letter will be able to give you the current information, as he is in possession of many gazettes besides being recently from the Capital— Enclosed is a description of two deserters from Captain Heth's Company, whom if you can apprehend within the limits of the United States, you will not fail to have done—

Lieut Piercy Pope
Natchez.

(2d Sepr.)

With friendship,
I am your
Obedt. Humble Servt.

[1] A native of Virginia in command of a detachment of United States

From Captain Guion to Governor Gayoso.

C. (Chickasaw) Bluffs August 27th 1797.

Sir,

On the 12th instant I had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 25th Ultimo from Natchez, and have waited untill now for a conveyance offered me by Colonel Howard, to acknowledge it. The communication I made to your Excellency from this place on the first instant, which completely removes every difficulty or objection offered to the evacuation of the posts of Wallnut Hills and Natchez, by the Baron your predecessor in Office in his letter of the 29th of May from Orleans to General Wilkinson the Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, I hope you received before you left Natchez to go to your governmental residence—

Indeed, from the expressions of friendship towards the troops of the United States and your not knowing the motive that influenced your predecessor in his conduct, mentioned in your Excellency's letter of the 25th of July last, I have no room to doubt, now that you are in the chief command, but that your orders are already Issued for the abandonment of the posts. I am sorry to hear that the Officer heretofore commanding the troops of the United States at Natchez, has given either to the inhabitants of that district, or to the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, the smallest just cause of uneasiness or discontent; at all events this will no longer be the case as his orders are to observe a different conduct, and his superior Officer will I hope shortly be there to command in person.

(2 Sep.) With the greatest respect,
Sir,
I am Your Excellency's
Most Obedt. Humble Servt.
I. G. commg. the
Troops of U. S. on the
Mississippi.

His Excellency
Don Manuel Gayoso DeLemos
General & Commander in Chief
of the Province of Louisiana
& West Florida.

From Captain Guion to General Wilkinson.

Chickasaw Bluffs September 2d 1797.

My Dear General,

My last letter to you was of the 14th Ultimo by Mr. McCluny in which I informed you of the arrival of Colonel (Charles) Howard[1] at hopefield the Spanish post opposite us; The Chickasaws had then but just arrived and as I mentioned in that communication it appears to have been preconcerted that the Wolfs friend, who is decidedly in the Spanish interest, should not come in with his people untill his friends the Spaniards should arrive with their force: This Indian gave me all the trouble he could or dared to offer, constantly objecting to our remaining on this ground, even at the moment of his receiving his part of the presents from us: but William Colbert who knew his intentions, and being determined to support with all his interest the promise he had made me on the eve of his leaving us; returned to this place on the 16th and acted with much honesty and firmness, he told the other many severe things; that we were here by his consent and wished to know who was the man in his nation that should make his word or promise pass for nothing. That when we were satisfied with staying, we might go, but not before; that he the Wolfs friend had talked of force, but that he would do well to recollect who were the Warriors of his nation; that before the Americans should be forced from this ground he would be killed by their side and buried here. This strong talk, seconded by Piamingo[2] put an end to all further propositions of our immediate removal, prepared by our neighbours, and put in the mouth of their Chickasaw Oracle. On the 18th they received their presents, and when they were displayed the contrast was so great, and so superior to what they received of the Spaniards, that they testified their joy aloud, and left us well satisfied—during their stay here I was obliged to feed them; and they devoured at least forty barrels of flour; some beef, salt and whisky.

The Wolfs friend with his people remained here untill the 22d two days before a runner came in from the towns with a report of the approach of the Creeks, but this made no impression on

[1] An Irish gentleman in the service of Spain.
[2] The chief ruler or King of the Chickasaws.

him; Colbert, who also remained to watch him, told me that he did not credit the report when it first came, and insinuated that it was made for certain purposes. The friendship shown us by this man and Piamingo, but more peculiarly Colbert, deserves some distinct attention from our government. I have lately heard from them and all is quiet—

We have lived in the best neighbourhood with Colonel Howard and his detachment, visiting and reciprocating civilities, until yesterday morning, when he having embarked what troops he brought down with him from St. Louis (about one hundred) got under way with his four galleys and descended the river; he did not declare the point of his destination, though he talked much of Natchez and Orleans, and of the necessity of his retiring to acquire better health, which has lately been very bad; yet I am pretty well informed that he means to halt at a spot, called the Pré, a little below the river St. Francois, which is never inundated though often surrounded with high floods, and there erect works for a Garrison—it is said to be about sixty five miles below this place, and I suppose better situated for their future views than the spot opposite here, the parade of which was under water three feet the last flood; besides it will be but little farther distant from the Chickasaw Towns, and nearer to the Choctaws.

They have left at hopefield the former garrison of Sergt. Grandé, a Mr. Foy Interpreter and Commissary, and twelve men. Owing to the number of sick in the detachment, I have been able only to continue a small working party to extend our defences; the sick list is now diminishing a little, and I hope in two or three weeks hence to have it reduced to the ordinary number: if the effect of our labor was in greater forwardness I should have subjoined to the rough sketch which I sent in my letter of the 14th Ultimo what has been since done; but in my next I promise myself that pleasure, when I hope it may be nearly compleated.

As I informed your Excellency in my letter of the 9th of July from Massac, the salt meat put up by the contractor, was unfit to use before we reached this place, but fortunately for us an inhabitant of the Bluffs had just at our arrival received a drove of thirty-four heads of beef cattle from the interior of the Coun-

try for sale to our neighbours, and which I directed the Commissary to purchase for the contractors account; for the payment I drew a bill on the Secretary of War and sold to Mr. Elisha Winter who was ascending the river, to be charged to the Contractor at the Treasury Office. You will see by the Commissarys return, that we have fourteen head of them still on hand, and I am promised thirty head more, whenever I please to send for them at the nearest Chickasaw town, by one James Allan a white man who resides there and is married to a sister of William Colbert; my reason for troubling you with all this detail, is to shew our resource and lessen the solicitude and anxiety that I know, Sir, you feel for the support and welfare of this detachment.

enclosed are copies of several letters not before forwarded to you, and also copies of monthly and all other returns—If we should be suddenly ordered to remove from here, I fear we should have some difficulty as our boats are in a leaky condition, and oakum we have none, nor is there any to be had here. I shall however in such an emergency do, as we are ever obliged to, the best we can—

With the purest friendship, and
Respect, I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir, your very Obedient
Servant—

His Excellency
Brigadr. Genl. Wilkinson
Commander in Chief.

From Captain Guion to Captain Zebulon Pike.

Chickasaw Bluffs 25th September 1797.

Sir,

I had the satisfaction to receive your communication of the 8th instant by Sergeant Brown on the 21st following, together with a packet from the commander in chief; and the Boat with the beef Cattle, which I *believe* he delivered to the Contractors agent in good order: I say believe, as a raging fever when Brown arrived held me on my back, and has prevented me from stirring abroad; and untill now from answering you, and sending back

your people whom I expressly detained till I was able—I know of no one other packet having miscarried but that you mention not to have received, the fellow was to go to Knox Ville it seems from the C. (Choctaw) Towns and then to return by your post, he had dispatches for the Secretary of War to be left at Knox-Ville—Since, I have sent one packet by McCluny, & another by McClain both directly to you. The instance you mention of "our interrupting dispatches in their passage from the Spanish "government," I am totally unacquainted with, and beg you to be explicit on that particular in your next—your supply of Beef arrived very timely; although we had killed the last one of my ordered purchase at this place, we had still a resource in some nine or ten other head on the Bluffs; but yours have by far the preference—You ask me why I did not intimate to you my intention of halting at this place and tarrying for some time; did you not, my good Sir, recollect that two of my boats were loaded with Chickasaw annuities, to be delivered to them at this place—besides my informing you; after Mr. Scotts return with Colonel Delassus answer telling me that we must halt at New Madrid; that this was all a finesse on their part to prevent our fulfilment of promises to this Indian nation, and thereby detach them from us; and that nothing short of a superiority of force at New Madrid should cause me to stop short of this Spot, on which I would endeavour to gain the Indians consent to erect a fortress?

I have obtained almost the general consent; and should before this day, if sickness of which we have had a large share had not prevented, completed a snug little cover for one hundred men to maintain a foothold. I am more and more convinced that the object of our neighbours, among other procrastinations and evasions, was very soon after the period that we came here (had we not arrived) to have rebuilt on the spot which they had evacuated and burnt in the Spring. Colonel Howard who arrived here the 12th Ultimo strove by every plausible and artful means of his address to draw me away from this place, insinuating that this was an improper time for the U S to think of erecting works here, and the like cajoling; but finding his eloquence of little weight he took leave on the first of this month & went down the river. This instant I have received a letter from the Chickasaw

Towns confirming what I have just written; these people have an intercourse with the Natchez, which can be made in eight days. Enclosed you will find a Copy of my permission to Doctor Pfeiffer to visit his family, from which you will observe that he left us on the eleventh; I have since heard with much regret that he was sick on his way up, and could with great difficulty make ten miles per day. Sergeant Brown will be able to give you every information on that Score—I thank you most heartily and sincerely for the Vegetables you were so good as to send us, never were the like more welcome; and so soon as our Orangery produces we will make you a return—make my respects to all the ladies & gentlemen about you, and believe me Dear Captain to be your friend, and very obedient

Capn. Zebn. Pike
commg. Fort Massac

Humble Servant,
I. G
Capn.

P. S. Sergeant Brown & the two men are victualled up to the Sixth proximo inclusive.—

To Colonel Delassus.

Chickasaw Bluffs Sepr. 25, 1797.

Sir,

I received your favor of the 17th instant by Sergeant Brown, as well as one some time in the begining of the last month, both at a time of a very severe illness, and which must apologize for my not acknowledging the receipt of your first, at an earlier period. Hudson, the person you mention, I am informed did come to this place with two other men from New Madrid, all of whom went away the next day, yet I cannot learn that he left or sold any tools here, or they should be reclaimed and restored to the proper Owners. We have fellows on this ground of similar principles, who would secret them for him and perhaps they may be yet obtained, and if so you will be informed of it. I hope you enjoy better health than I do at these infernal bluffs, which have caused so much blustering. please to mention me to Monsieur Fardevous. I have the honor to be

your very Obedient Servt.

Colonel Dehault Delassus
New Madrid.

I. Guion.

To Governor General Gayoso.

Chickasaw Bluffs October 3d 1797.

Sir,

Yesterday evening I had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication dated the 19th of August last at New Orleans, with a letter addressed to General Wilkinson which shall be immediately transmitted to him. After the communication I had the honor to make to you on the 1st of August last, which you acknowledge to have received I had entertained a hope that the posts in question would be abandoned by the troops of Spain, as the difficulties mentioned by the Baron of Carondolet in his letter of the 29th of May to General Wilkinson, were completely removed by the President of the United States, and no new matter is mentioned by your Excellency. It would have been full as consonant with the principles of our profession to have candidly declared the real cause of delaying the evacuation of those posts, and that the ultimate decision rested with the governments of the two powers—

Not knowing the situation of Villa Gayoso,[1] It will only be after I have seen the different positions in the district of Natchez, within the limits of the United States, that I can determine on the place to post the troops of the United States under my command—As far as it depends on me, and is consistent with the dignity of the United States and the comfort and safety of their troops, the harmony and tranquility subsisting between the two nations shall not be disturbed—

With the highest consideration of
respect, I have the honor to be,
Sir, Your Excellency's very Obedient
and Humble Servant

His Excellency Manuel
Gayoso De Lemos Governor
General of Louisiana and
West Florida.

[1] A Spanish fort midway between Natchez and Walnut Hills.

To the Secretary of War.

Fort Adams, Chickasaw Bluffs
October 22d 1797.

Sir,

Since my last communication to you which was of the 24th of July, Ultimo, through the Chickasaw nation and via Knox-Ville, I have been honored with your several dispatches of the 13th of July by Mr. Knox with duplicates of yours of the 9th of June to General Wilkinson, & of the 10th & 15th of the same month to myself; and by Captain Hunter with that of the 27th of July, duplicate of the 13th of the same, and triplicate of the 15th of June: and now by Mr. Toler express from Pittsburgh, with one of the 1st of September, and Copy of one of the 25th of August to General Wilkinson—Contrary to my information the Mountain leader, the King, and the Wolfs friend did not arrive at this place untill the 10th & 12th of August with their people to receive their annuities, this delay in these Chiefs, may be ascribed to different causes; Piamingo had remained at home to defend his Town against the Creek Indians who it was reported meditated an attack on the Chickasaws: The Wolfs friend, who is a warm friend to the Spaniards, and a cunning designing fellow, had other motives: his movement was governed by that of the Spaniards, and I am well persuaded that it was preconcerted that he should come in at a certain period fixed, by which time the Spanish Galleys & troops from St. Louis should be at their Garrison of Hopefield opposite this place.

To this period they had received their presents brought up from Orleans for distribution to the Chickasaws, and as they entertained an opinion that we had few or no goods to give the Indians, they conceived this a favourable moment to carry the point; by an imposing air of superiority of force, great generosity; introduced by a strong talk from their Chickasaw orator the Wolfs friend, they were confident that we should not be suffered to remain here where they again contemplated to erect works. On the 12th of August in the morning Colonel Charles Howard with about one hundred men of the Regiment of Louisiana, and five Galleys arrived from St. Louis. The wolfs friend immediately crossed the river and held a days conference with his friends there; when he returned he proposed that the next day

we should meet for the purpose of hearing a talk he intended to give & wished he said his friend Colonel Howard to be present and hear it—as I knew that William Colbert would not be in here before the 15th I wished to delay it till he arrived, and Piamingo falling sick the next day, the meeting was consequently postponed untill the 16th agreeably to my wishes. Colbert arrived the 15th in the Evening prepared to oppose the Wolfs friend and determined to support his promise of our remaining and fortifying here, which he & John Brown made me on the 30th of July when they returned to their Towns—and in consequence of this promise I had begun to erect works—On the 16th we met & Colonel Howard came over with two of his Officers, made a great many apologies as it was only to gratify the Wolfs friend who had he said insisted on his presence, and beg'd that when they distributed their presents that I would come over & be a witness in like manner, which I instantly declined observing that I had no manner of objection to his being present at what was to be said or done here, that I had very little to say to them more than to recommend them to live peaceably among themselves, and in good neighbourhood with the Indians and Subjects in the Spanish territory. William Colbert who anticipated the Wolfs friends design, began with an animated & bold talk; he told that Chief he knew his intention was, if possible, to turn us away and replace his friends the Spaniards; But this should not be while he was living: that the works we were begining was done with his consent and his peoples, & wished to know who was the chief man in his nation that should make nothing of his promise. That when we were satisfied staying or doing anything on that ground, we might at our pleasure go but not before; that he had heard that the Wolfs friend had talked of force but that he would do well to recollect who were the warriors of his nation; that before the Americans should be forced from this ground he would be killed by their side and buried here. This strong talk seconded by a short but strong one from Piamingo sealed up the great Orators mouth and confounded the Spanish Visitants who came prepared to hear every thing else. Thus the conference ended; and the day following the goods were displayed and given to them. The liberality of the supply, the superior quality of the goods at once surprised and contented

all present; especially after the Spaniards had made their donation, which was not more than one fourth part as much in woolens & linnens; and the remainder of tinseled frippery, ridiculed & treated with contempt by Piamingo. I heard no word of dissatisfaction from any of them after this, all desirous of our stay and willing that we should put up what works we pleased.

The 22d the Wolfs friend and his people left us apparently well satisfied. Colonel Howard remained our good neighbour untill the 1st of September when he embarked what troops came down with him, and descended the river; during his stay at Hopefield we reciprocated visits and civilities & the flags of the two nations at his departure received a mutual salute. I continued my working party as my effective strength permitted, having had for near two months past three fourths of the detachment down with intermittent & remittent fevers; the business went on but slowly in consequence, but I have this day, having the gates finished & put up and my flagstaff erected, under a federal salute called the Fort *Adams*.[1]

I shall go on to the completion of the buildings within and the works without untill near the end of this month and shall then fit such of my flat boats as are in the best repair to enable me to embark my detachment and leave this place on the 1st of November next. A plan of the Fort and its buildings will be sent to the War Office in my next—I shall leave at this place, unless ordered to the contrary, one Subaltern, two Sergeants, two Corporals & twenty-two privates with provisions for six Months, and Stores of every other kind equivalent to the Strength of the Command. enclosed are Copies of all my correspondence with the Spanish Officers and Subjects, since the 24th of July, and also, copy of an account advanced to the Contractor's agent, to be charged to the Contractor; one set of the vouchers accompanies it; also one receipt for Indian annuities delivered to the Chickasaws. Agreeable to the permission given to me by the Secretary of War in his several letters of the 10th of June I drew a bill at ten days sight on the 15th of August, in favour of Messrs. Hunt for five hundred dollars;

[1] In honor of President Adams, afterwards called Fort Pickering, which name is still applied to South Memphis.

and on the 20th following one other in favour of Elisha Winter for one thousand dollars also at ten days sight. One thousand and eighty-four dollars of this money has been applied to the Contractors service; and the ballance is in my hands. There are at this place four white families who came here two and three years ago and have remained; the first and of most consequence is one Kenneth Ferguson a Scotchman, and is either a partner of, or agent for the House of Panton & Lesley of Pensacola, a decided Spanish subject, and is the man alluded to in the Wolfs friends letter to the Secretary of State of the 2d of April. "You know one Hanton &c." He is extensive in the Indian trade and was placed here by Governor Gayoso to gain the Chickasaws. These people complain much of his extortion and are very desirous to have a store opened here from the United States, such they observe as is at KnoxVille—another of these people is one Wm. Mizell a native of North Carolina and who I fancy followed the fortune of the british arms in the late war as he was at Pensacola when the Spaniards took that place; he is an inoffensive man no friend in the least to the Spaniard and has rendered us much service since our halt here by interpreting Chickasaw which he speaks well having lived sixteen years with that people. I have given him rations, and promised him that I would mention him to the Secretary of War, in order that if it should be judged proper, he might receive some compensation for his services. John Brown and his brother both steady good Chickasaws, have requested me to call your recollection to a claim their nation has on ten miles square of lands in the State of South Carolina opposite Augusta on the Savannah river & Horse Creek; they say that the Secretary of War has a plat of the land in question, and that they wish for some decision on this business. That Governor Blount had promised them his good offices in this affair, but hearing of his defect they applied to the executive through me.

With the most perfect respect,
Sir, I have the honor to be,
Your very Obedient
Humble Servant,
I. G. C. in
the A. of U. S.

The Honorable
James McHenry Esqr.
Secretary of War.

To General Wilkinson.

Fort Adams Chickasaw Bluffs Octo. 23d 97.

My Dear Sir,

On the 20 Ultimo I was honored with your communication of the 1st and 2d of August, with several enclosures; and on the 20th instant with that of the 5th Ultimo and the several documents accompanying it, than which nothing could have given me more satisfaction. I hope before now you have received my several letters which I had the pleasure to address to you from this place covering copies of all my correspondence in the order which it arose. The first by express in July through the Chickasaws, the next by the river in August by a Mr. McCluny; and lastly till now by Mr. McClain of the 2d Ultimo by the river to Captain Pike. They will unfold the causes of my being here untill this time; The delay of the Chickasaws, the state of my provisions, the unhealthy state of the Troops; and more than all the apparent policy of the Dons, who beyond question intended to re-establish a post here, and which I determined to prevent, has kept me till now in this position.

Our neighbours would rather have had us at Natchez, or any other place on this river than here: Colonel Howard frequently in conversation observed to me how unfit a time he thought it was for the U. States to think of establishing a post here, as the Indians were undecided about the propriety of the boundary line; and a great deal of such rubbish—I have however contrary to their wishes, and expectation enclosed and nearly completed a work conformably to the plan herewith forwarded; and having erected my flagstaff; under a federal discharge yesterday called the Fort Adams. I hope my conduct in all this business may meet your approbation. I shall continue working on the barracks and magazine untill the close of this month, when leaving Lieutenant Campbell, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and twenty four privates, six of whom will be of the Artillery with three Iron 6 pounders and two 2¾ Inch Howitzers, provisions of flour, whisky salt &c. for six months, and twenty head of Beef Cattle, & all other kind of Stores which we possess, equivalent to the strength of the Command, embark the remainder of my detachment, and proceed to the Natchez.

enclosed is a Copy of my letter in answer to one from Governor Genl. Gayoso of the 19th of August; as I broke the seal of his letter to your Excellency of the same date which I now forward, I forbear to send a Copy of that to me. I also send forward returns of every kind to the 1st instant & the Muster Rolls of the Detachment; by them your Excellency will observe that although we have had a great many sick we have had but one death. I wish this were all our loss, eight having disgracefully deserted, six from Captain Demlers, and two from Captain Heth's Companies: I expect to apprehend the two latter as I have reason to believe they are in Natchez district. I shall pay the troops left at Fort Adams up to the latter end of August, so that they will be but two Months in arrear. The Quarter masters deputy Mr. Harragan, thought proper to withhold one of the two Garrison flags made at Cincinnati by your order; this was not disclosed to me by my Qr. Mr. untill our arrival at Massac; I shall then only be able to leave with Mr. Campbell my Boat flag as a substitute; my Company are much in want of Blankets not having received for their five years service on an average more than three blankets per man—

With fixed sentiments of true respect and esteem,
I remain your Excellencys very Obedt.

His Excellency Brigar.
Genl. Wilkinson, Commr.
in Chief of the Army of the U. S.

Humble Servant,
I. Guion Captain &c.

To Major Isaac Craig[1].

Fort Adams Chickasaw Bluffs
October 23d, 1797.

Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 9th Ultimo together with dispatches from the Secretary of War, safe on the 19th instant: as also a packet of gazettes, for which I return you my sincere thanks. Mr. Toler will be detained a Couple of days longer as I wish to avail myself of his return being a confidential

[1] An officer of the Continental Army from Pennsylvania, Q. M. under General Wayne, died June 14, 1826.

man, to send my dispatches to the General as well as to the War Office; and this will take me some time as it contains a lengthy correspondence. I have engaged a man by the name of Moore Smith to assist Mr. Toler in ascending the river; I have made no agreement with him, what sum he is to receive for his services will be regulated by yourself on Mr. Tolers declaration of his merit. I have been at this place since the 20th of July last and have erected a Fort which I have called Adams, I shall garrison it and leave it about the first of the next Month and repair to Natchez. Any more gazettes that you may have perused will at all times be thankfully received. please to mention me to General and Colonel Neville, and all my other friends in your quarter, and believe me sir,

your friend, and respectful
Humble Servant
I. Guion Captain
in the A. of U. S.

P. S. The rations of provisions
to Mr. Toler has been 1 & ½ pr. Man
Pr. diem, & 1 ¼ Jills of whisky extra.
Here—3 Men for 4 days at that rate
4 do " 15 " Idem.
& 2 Doz. Musket Cartridges.
Major Isaac Craig D. Q. M. G. Pittsburgh.

To Doctor George Pfeiffer.

Fort Adams October 23d 1796 [7].

Sir,

Your two letters of the 7th and 12th instant I received at one moment on the 19th. I am happy to hear that Mrs. Pfeiffer has recovered from her late indisposition and that you are in good health.

Sympathy for the state of your family Doctor was the spring by which I was moved to grant you the time you were to be absent in the first instance. How often did I repeat it to you, that I was doing an act for which I might be severely censured, as I knew I was reprehensible; and as often did you promise Sir, as

faithfully to return if you had health; I now call on your honor not to commit me, and oblige me to have recourse to what must be vastly disagreeable to us both. I cannot consent to send back your baggage, it must go with me to Natchez where I expect you will join the detachment without delay.

Should the General come to Massac, and accept your resignation & you can detach some one for your baggage I will be found at this place as late as the 1st November next, & no longer—Make my respects if you please to Mrs. Pfeiffer and believe me Sir to be your friend— and obedt.

Doctor George Pfeiffer
Massac.

Humble servant,
I. Guion Capt. &c.

To Colonel O'Hara, Contractor.

Fort Adams C. Bluffs 24 October 1797.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure on the 19th instant to receive your favour of the 24th of August from Pittsburgh. On the 3d Ultimo from this place I had a favorable conveyance and addressed a line to you, but as the way is long & communication precarious, I have enclosed you a copy of it as also of a short letter of advice which I had written to the Secretary of War to the same effect. I have now enclosed to you a copy of an account for monies paid on your account which will be charged to you at the treasury office. I shall leave this place for Natchez about the first of the next Month, leaving at this place one Subaltern & thirty men with six Months provisions of every kind except Beef, and nearly for the same time in this article: we have not wanted provisions by any means, and if the troops at every post in the United States have fared as well they have no cause to grumble. You may rest assured that I shall, at the same time that I see justice done to the troops under my command, take care of your interest where it depends on me, equally as if it were my own. The Lads as you observe truly, who you sent as Commissaries were inexperienced, but are now doing better than at first; particularly Mr. Quin, he has some life and industry—Galbreath has been sick for two months past, and will not be able to go with us but must

follow when stronger. When Magee will be with us I know not, as Mr. Toler the bearer passed him on the Oho above Limestone lying by, and from every account I have reason to fear, that the choice animal you were pleased to ship for me by him will suffer However this cannot lessen the obligation I feel and am under to you for remembering me. I thank you for Peter, He is a true Porcupine, and is excellent to dissipate bile—Quin writes by this conveyance and will of course forward you a state of provisions on hand. By the earliest opportunity after my arrival at Natchez you shall hear from me—Please mention me to Captain Turner, to whom I have not time to write, and any other my friend in your quarter: and believe me in friendship to be your

Obedient
Humble Servt.
I. G. Captn. in U. S. Army.

Colonel James O'Hara
Contractor.

To Captain Z. Pike.

Fort Adams C. Bluffs October 24th 1797.

Dear Sir,

Your two letters of the 8th & 12th instant, on the 19th were handed to me at one time—The Artillery soldier must have been subject to the master of the boat with Spanish provisions which delayed him. I am happy to hear that the General intends honoring you with a visit, I fancy him in view when at no greater distance than is between us. I am sorry that Doctor Pfeiffer could think of sacrificing his honor to his ease, or convenience. He certainly will not, or I did not know him. "He "observes, you say, that his duty calling at opposite points it "is impracticable for him to execute both, & at least that I will "not aggravate his misfortune if not afford relief"—Had I been the author of any misfortune that has overtaken him, and then denied relief it being in my power, I should be justly chargeable with agravating it: But as it is, from commiserating the situation of his family, and to calm the perturbation of mind in which I saw him, having myself steped beyond the bounds of my power to serve him, and to be charged with inhumanity, is,

to give it no other name, downright childishness—Doctor Pfeiffer must unless General Wilkinson wills to the contrary, prepare to join this detachment without delay on the receipt of a letter I write to him by this conveyance—

I am sorry my friend that you like ourselves have had so much sickness this summer—at one moment I had three-fourths of the detachment down, and this since Doctor Pfeiffer left us, and McCoskry unable to attend, or administer the least medicine, being extremely sick himself. In a letter from the Contractor, at Pittsburgh, dated the 24th of August; he mentions a boat dispatched with provisions for your post and my detachment; and also a Quarter of Madeira, in the charge of the boat master one Magee, intended for me; as I have heard that Magee was a careless loose character, I beg you to examine the boat, and situation of the Cask in question, and if a boat should be coming to me on which it would be more safe, be pleased to have it put on board. Make my respects to Mrs. Pike & to all the Gentlemen with you and be assured Sir, that I am

Your friend & Obedient

Mr. Toler & party are victualled up to the 4th proximo inclusive— Humble Servt.

I. G.

Captain Z. Pike
C. of F. Massac.

To Lieutenant Campbell.

Camp at Chickasaw Bluffs Nov. 5th 1797.

Sir,

After the repeated admonition given you by your Captain, and as many promises made by yourself to change your conduct and abandon the most dissolute prostitute now with this detachment; but above all, the glaring disobedience of the 11th Article of the standing general orders which forbids Officers from keeping mistresses, and which you have for a long time past endeavoured to evade, that you should yesterday in the face of day, and presence of the soldiers of Fort Adams introduce her there, and in their Company be familiar, is truly astonishing.

I now positively forbid your having any further connexion

with this woman, on pain of arrest for disobedience of general orders, and ungentlemanly conduct: you will do well to reflect on your late behavior and speedily reform it, as you are not to expect the smallest relaxation on my part from the resolutions before mentioned.

I am Sir, your Obedt.
Huml. Servt.
I. Guion Captain
Commg.

Lieutenant Joseph Campbell
of Artillerists & Engineers.

To Samuel Mitchell, Indian Agent.[1]

Fort Adams Chickasaw Bluffs 8th Novr. 1797.

Sir,

I had the pleasure a few days since to receive your letter of the 27th Ultimo from the encampment 15 miles west of Long Town; in which you inform me of your agency to the Choctaws and Chickasaws and ask my opinion on the Conduct necessary to be observed towards the Spanish Officers your neighbours—I assure you Sir, that I am but very slightly versed in Indian Affairs; but agreeable to my own opinion, a plain open and upright conduct towards the Indians, never even remotely promising or holding up to their view any advantages which are not certain to be realized, I hold to be the best—Perhaps with the others it is proper in many cases to finesse, they are themselves, at least where I have had communication with them, replete with dissimulation; your own good sense, I have no doubt, will be the best guide for you in managing any affairs with them. The Mountain leader, Wm. Colbert, and their people are well disposed, they have shown it this summer; But the Wolfs friend who I know to be in the Spanish Interest is not so. I have been here with my command from the 20th of July last, and obtained the consent of William Colbert his people & of the Browns in the first place, after of the Mountain Leader the King and their people to build or fortify & remain here while I pleased: The Wolfs friend opposed this at first, but was overruled and silenced by Wm. Colbert. I have built

[1]The Mississippi Archives contain many letters and reports from Mitchell as Indian Agent.

a Stockade Fort, and leave a garrison in it under the command of Joseph Campbell Lieutenant of Artillery and shall myself with the remainder of my Command leave this place for Natchez tomorrow, or the day after at the farthest—Mr. Campbell has directions to correspond with you, and to make every communication he may possess which relates to your office—I have made enquiry respecting James Golden, but cannot learn that he is a deserter from any of the Regiments in the service of the United States; although he may be. Peter Johnson is a deserter from my own Company; he left it when they were in garrison at Fort Massac. I inlisted him in 1792, in Albany & State of New York; and although he is a great villain he will not be hardy enough to deny these facts. He must be reclaimed as an American soldier. I beg you to continue your correspondence and communication to me at Natchez, and be assured of my acknowledgements in return.

With much respect, Sir, I am
your Obedt. Huml. Servant,
I. Guion Captain

Samuel Mitchell Esqr.
I. Agent to the Choctaws.

Commandg. the troops of the U. S. on the east side of the Mississippi

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To Captain E. Beauregard.

Wallnut Hills Mississippi December 1, 1797.

Sir,

The Detachment of troops of the U. States under my Command are in part destined to take possession of this post when abandoned by the troops of his Catholic Majesty: I have therefore to request of you to inform me whether you are ready to give possession of this post, or any part thereof, to the United States agreeably to the treaty between them and the Spanish Government—

With great regard, Sir,
I have the honor to be Your Obedient
and very Humble Servt.
I. Guion Captain

Captain E. Beauregard
Commanding the
troops of His Catholic
Majesty at the W. Hills &c.

in the 3d Regt. of U. S. & Comg. their troops on the Mississippi.

To Samuel Mitchell:

Natchez 29th December 1797.

Sir,

The Bearer a Chickasaw by the name of John, who claims compensation of the U. States for Services performed on the N. W. frontiers under General Wayne, how well founded his pretensions are I cannot determine, but have referred him to you as the proper Officer to enquire; I wrote to you last from the Chickasaw Bluffs, on the 8th ultimo which place I left the day following and arrived here the 6th instant—a few days since I received a letter from the Secretary of War under date of the 29th of September in which he says "that Mr. Hawkins "has established Runners through the different Nations within "his jurisdiction; One of these will pass from the Chickasaws "& Chacktaws Nations once every three weeks to the Little "Turkey-Town and thence to Tellico in Tennesee and to Colonel "Gaithers headquarters on the Oconee. Mr. Hawkins has "appointed an Agent to the Chacktaws a Mr. Mitchell. You "will be pleased to obtain a knowledge of this Gentleman's Situ- "ation and make arrangements with him to forward your Let- "ters by these Runners"—

Now Sir, be good enough to inform me when and where I may with safety send dispatches to you, to be forwarded in the above mentioned manner to Knoxville and Philadelphia—I have been confined by a violent inflammation in the head for more than Six weeks past, and am still indisposed or I would be more communicative— With due respect

Sir, I am your

Obedt. & very humbl. Servt.

Samuel Mitchel Eqr.
Agent at the Chocktaws.

(Sigd) I. Guion Captain
in U. S. Army.

To Captain Stephen Minor.[1]

Natchez Jan. 3d 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of Yesterdays date is now before me, in it you are pleased to observe, "that the Men of my Command being

[1] When Gayoso was made Governor of Louisiana Capt. Stephen Minor acted as Commandant at Natchez and Civil Governor until the evacuation of the Spaniards.

"employed in making Fascines has an Appearance of fortifying, "and as you are intirely ignorant of any danger you are in, you "will be happy to be acquainted with the Causes of such prepa- "rations."

I could with equal Candor to abundant Example afforded me reply; that what, you have call'd fascines, are only so many Bundles of small twigs, that would as well serve the purposes of fuell as of fortifications: But I disdain to lurk behind Equivocation, and therefore frankly inform you that they are fascines intended solely for the purposes of defence; As you might have readily infered, knowing as you do the exposed Situation of my Stores and troops in a naked Camp in this boisterous Climate and inclement Season; after the repeated professions of friendship of your Governor General "of attending to what- "ever might regard the Comfort of the troops of the United "States equal to that of the troops of the king his Master"— here then is a strong proof of his sincerity and desire to cherish and promote harmony between the two Nations—

That you are intirely ignorant of being in any Danger, I doubt not seeing that you are snug in Garrison,—But I am not so certain that my Camp is in perfect security, or that hostility to it is not meditated—

You say also "that the Land in and about the Town being "the property of Individuals, you conceive it an Infringement "on their rights, to take any Wood or Timber off it without "their Consent"—I think Sir! I conceive the intention of these expressions, and that they do not flow from the sacred regard due to the Rights and Interests of Individuals—But should it be so, the Trespass is chargeable at Your own door; fullfill the treaty, evacuate the Garrison, and supercede the necessity of making more fascines—Remember to tell the Citizens on whose Grounds we have so trespassed, and who have complained to you; that the United States never allow an Individual to put up with the Loss of any property necessarily taken by their Officers; that on a Just and fair estimation of the Damage they will receive payment— I remain with regards

Sir, Your obdt Servt.

(Signd) Isaac Guion.

Captain Stephen Minor.

To Captain Stephen Minor.

Natchez 6th January 1798.

Sir,

The Indisposition which I am suffering has prevented me from answering before this day your Letter of the 3d inst., and even now I can only take notice of part, and such as it is appears have resulted from misunderstanding the plain meaning of expressions contained in my Letter of the same date to you—

Your first observation to prove the friendly disposition of Your Government to contribute to the Comfort of my Detachment when it should arrive at this place is the Offer you made of the Timber in the Kings Swamp to Lieut. Pope, to erect Barracks for our Accomodation—Next you notice Governor Gayoso's Offer of the Kings Buildings at Villa Gayoso, which you say is an Evidence of his real Desire "of attending to whatever might "regard the Comfort of the Troops of the U. S. equal to that of "the troops of the king his Master." Next your offers as you say on my arrival of your contributing all in your power for my Conveniency—

Your offer of Timber in a Swamp on the opposite side of the River to a Detachment like that of Mr. Pope's proves no Disposition to contribute or aid in erecting or providing accomodations for our reception—but rather has an Air of exultation in Your independent Situation.

Governor Gayoso's offer of Villa Gayoso had been received by me at the Chickasaw Bluffs, and my Answer to that Letter acknowledged before I arrived at this place—

Your offers of contributing all in your power to our conveniency, were so many Words of course—You offered no one place or house and when I asked you in my Boat, whether Governor Gayoso had assigned, or directed any Quarters to be provided for my Detachment, you replied in the negative.

You say that you are candid in declaring your ignorance of any Danger that menaces either of us, and that you conceive my apprehensions of hostility menaced to my Camp groundless, and then draw a lengthy conclusion from what yourself had set up—Where do you find this apprehension of hostility in my Letter? or why so strenuously endeavour to find Offense in our making a Camp comfortable when Your *real desire is to con-*

tribute all in Your power to that Comfort? and besides when you tell us that you are very shortly to abandon the Country. I again assure you Sir, that nothing in the smallest Degree offensive is intended by our present Labour; that it is intended barely as a Cover for Ordnance, and Artillerists; that Sheds will be laid over it for that purpose, and that I will go as far as yourself in all things proper to maintain a reciprocity of good Offices, and a Good understanding between the two Nations.

With true regard
I am Sir
Your Obedient Servt.

Capt: Stephen Minor. Isaac Guion.

To Governor Gayoso.

Natchez January 5th 1798.

Sir,

A severe undescribable inflamation, which assailed me in the head on the 20th of November last, has until now denied me the power, and deprived me of the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your Excellencies communication dated the 30th of October, with which I was honored on the 26th of November following, two days prior to my arrival at the Wallnut Hills. Your Excellency observes "that in the same manner as the first "difficulties mentioned by Baron Carondolet to General Wilkin-"son, were removed by the President of the United States, so "will those that unluckily ensued." I candidly confess my ignorance of those difficulties which unluckily ensued, unless your Excellency alludes to the objection raised on your part, to the participation given by the treaty to the British in the navigation of the Mississippi; and which business I am informed is now in ministerial negociation: But which does not offer the smallest obstacle to the fulfilment of the other parts of the treaty.

Your Excellency will permit me to differ in opinion with you respecting the object of Mr. Blounts affair,[1] which you say manifested an attack against this province—If it appears manifest to your Excellency it does not so to the Executive of the United

[1] The William Blount conspiracy.

States, as the reply of their Secretary of State to your Minister strongly evidences, which document is in my possession.

Mr. Blounts affair, in my opinion, has not the least relation to the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the treaty.—

As I am better versed in the duties of a Camp; than the style or intrigues of a Court, I hope that your Excellency will put a period to a Correspondence, already become too lengthy, by unequivocally fixing the time when the garrisons of Natchez and Wallnut Hills will be withdrawn, and thus prevent my giving any offense by misconstruction, or uncourtly expressions in reply.

With true Considerations of respect,

I have the honor to be,

His Excellency
Manl. Gayoso De Lemos
Govr. General of
Louisiana and W. Florida.

Your Excellencies
Most Obedient
Humble Servant
I. Guion &c.

To Governor Gayoso.

Natchez 29th January 1798.

Sir,

On the 24th I was honored with your Excellency's favour of the 18th instant from Orleans which should have been earlier acknowledged but for a continuation of indisposition.

Whatever may have been the motives for the delay that has occasioned so much discussion, or from whence they originated, is now, to me quite immaterial: it is enough that the operations for abandoning the posts and for fulfiling in every other part the treaty have commenced; and provided they are continued with industry adequate to compleat them in due time, I have no doubt but what has passed will soon be forgotten as a reciprocity of interest will beget through mutual intercourse the like friendships—

Two Galleys with troops and military stores passed down from the Hills yesterday, this is what I mean by the commencement of that desireable object—As your Excellency must be more accurately informed of the real disposition of the Indians through whose Country the line of demarcation will probably pass, you

are in consequence the best judge of the strength of escort necessary (if any) that should attend the Commissioners and Surveyors, and therefore I request your opinion on this subject—The observations suggested by your Excellency of running the line through the settled part of the country, and on all rivers and water courses of magnitude to the rivers mentioned in the treaty are certainly just as they relate to facility and aecon-omy for the moment; But would not this produce future contention & expence? The determination on this point will in a great degree govern, in the strength of the guards, the quantity and mode of furnishing provisions necessary to the completion of this business--

I shall expect your Excellencys ultimate decision, on everything that relates to our common consent as expressed in the third Article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, either by letter to me, or power delegated to Major Minor, that the business may be entered upon without further delay—

I have the honor to be with great consideration of respect,

Your Excellency's
Most Obedt. & very humL. Servt.
I. Guion Captain in
the Army of the U. S. & Commg.
their troops, in this quarter.

His Excellency
Manuel Gayoso De Lemos
B. Genl. & Commr. in Chief in Louisiana & W. F.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez February 3d 1798.

Sir,

Your favour of the 5th Ultimo by Poushamastubby[1] came to hand on the 30th following, and tomorrow he purposes to return. Mr. Ellicott has been premature in writing as he did respecting supplies, and as he is so far the cause of Indian importunity he should bear the trouble when they come in here, but which he is not always willing to do: I have no doubt but that supplies

[1] A Choctaw chief.

will be sent for the Chocktaws this spring or summer following, yet much trouble is avoided by not holding any thing up to view untill within reach—I yesterday received from the Commander in Chief of the U. States army a talk and belt from the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Puttawattamies to the Chickasaws & Chocktaws nations. It is a sensible address, and if well rendered, by an honest intelligent interpreter, will certainly produce great good; and be the means of giving you ease, as it will consequence among them. I shall endeavor to find a trusty Clever fellow by whom I will send it to you to be afterwards sent to the Chickasaws. I hope your situation will now become more agreeable and less critical, as the Spanish Government is about to expire at this place; their influence will sensibly diminish with the Indians who have never been their very zealous friends—The report of our being stopped at the Hills is of a piece with all other vague policy used at that time to endeavour to raise their importance, no matter by what means. These reports are now at an end, as the evacuation of the Wallnut Hills has commenced, and I have reason to believe, that in month from this time, they will be away bag and baggage from this place also when the operation for running the line will no doubt commence—I wrote to you on the 29th of December by a Chickasaw, & requested you to inform me how or where, I could send dispatches to you to be forwarded to Philadelphia as therein pointed out. I beg your attention to that business if the letter has got safe to hand.

I wish you to continue your communications, as I shall in every instance where any thing presents of public imports—

With much regard
I am Sir, Your
Obedient Huml. Servt.
Isaac Guion.

Saml. Mitchell Esqr.
Agent to the Chocktaws.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez, February 18th 1798.

Your letter of the 19th Ultimo from the Chickasaws I re-

ceived the 11th instant by a Mr. John Frazier a half Chickasaw, related to Mr. Foy to whom you had given it in charge. And to day by Mr. Roberts your letter from the Choctaws, and which I suppose you misdated as it is under that of the 3d Ultimo: I am happy to hear that you are likely to remain undisturbed among that people, who I began to fear were about to be troublesome; that the Wolfs friend should endeavour to create dissension and discord between you and them is not surprising, as he is in Spanish pay, and this is all he can do for them, his own nation begin to know him well, and I think will not listen to him. I wrote to you on the 3d instant by Poushamastubby who left this place in Company of a Captain John, son to Red Shoes a Chief who died at this place, and to this John I made presents to the amount of sixteen dollars besides provisions for himself and people to enable them to reach their Towns; but to my surprise six days after I found that Capt. John was still lurking about this place, which induced me to believe that the other fellow was not far from him—Common fame says that the Indians of the six towns are gone to Orleans for Powder &c and that they intend to disturb the operations of marking the line—It is certainly true that many are now in the settled part of this district, and are pointing their march towards Orleans, perhaps following the Ci devant Duke of that House who with two brothers and a Marquis of Mountjoye left this place on tuesday last the 13th and are I believe on business not friendly to the U. S. The talk and belt mentioned in my letter by Poushamastubby I have not sent you yet; as I have not found a person in whom I can place sufficient confidence, without I send an Officer and which I fancy will be the case and in a few days, by whom I shall likewise forward my dispatches to you, to send forward by the most safe and expeditious route—The evacuation goes on slowly, but I think it a thing certain.

Samuel Mitchell Esqr.
I. Agent for the U. S.
To the Choctaws.

With much respect,
I am Sir, your Obedt.
Humbl. Servt. I. Guion

To the Secretary of War.

Natchez February 25th 1798. To G. W.

Sir,

On the 18th of December last, twelve days after my arrival at this place, I was honored with your several communications of the 22d and 29th of September from the vicinity of Downingstown. Agreeable to the intention, which I had the honor to announce to you in my letter of the 22d of October from the Chickasaw Bluffs, I left that place on the 9th of November, having garrisoned Fort Adams with one Subaltern and thirty non-Commissioned and privates, provisions for six months, and stores in proportion to the strength of the Detachment, and notwithstanding the lowness of the water and difficulty and hazard of the descent, in that state of the river, arrived with all my boats in good order at this place on the 6th of December following. The ill state of health in which I have been for more than three months, and from which I have not yet recovered, and the difficulty of communicating, owing to the unsettled aspect of affairs in the Indian nations, as the Secretary will observe by the correspondence with Mr. Mitchell, added to the daily expectation of having it in my power to declare the evacuation of the posts in the territory of the United States in this quarter, have all conspired to procrastinate my communication. By the correspondence with the Spanish Officers, copies of which are enclosed, you will be able to ascertain the state of the operations of which they relate. The place of my encampment, and the redoubt alluded to in the letters between Captain Minor and myself, is the spot on which Mr. Ellicott[1] had his tent when he first came to this place, & is about one thousand yards from their fort; this little Field work has contributed much to the operations that are now going on, and which will beyond doubt, be compleated in the course of the next month. Although Governor Gayoso does not say in what manner the works will be left at the Walnut Hills and this place, yet he has directed Captain Minor to assure me that all the buildings &c will be left in the same state as when in their

[1]Andrew Ellicott, Commissioner of United States to determine the boundary.

occupancy. The fort at this place is in a ruinous condition, and was at first very badly planed, being a square without lines of defence for the faces; and has little command of the river; I should recommend a position below and near to the line. The inhabitants of this country are very anxious for the establishment of some government from the executive of the United States they are critically situated, and I hope have had the consideration of the government. The Spanish post nearest to the line, & where the stores and troops that have been withdrawn from the Hills are sent to, is at a small river called Baton rouge about one hundred miles below the line; it is contemplated I am informed, to build extensive works at that place, and place a strong Garrison in them, but all their military force now in this quarter is not more than six hundred men, and by no means a formidable people. Two days ago I received a letter from Major Kersey dated the 11th instant at Fort Adams, where he arrived with two Companies of the third Regiment on the 9th. The troops of my detachment are much in want of Clothing, especially the summer or light articles, Linen short Coats would be useful in this climate, the summer heat being so intense as to sicken a soldier doing duty in woolen clothes; The mercury is now at 74° by a Thermometer on Fahrenheits scale and has been up to 78° only three days past.

With the most perfect respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Humble
Servant
I. Guion Captain &c.

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez February 26th 1798.

Sir,

In my letter of the 18th instant by Mr. Roberts, I mentioned the probability of my sending an Officer with the talk and belt, and my dispatches for the War Office, and now do so by Lieutenant Pope who will hand you this; he is accompanied by General Mathews, formerly Governor of Georgia, and a Mr.

Freeman one of the gentlemen employed by our government to run the line between us and the Spaniards—Roberts seems anxious to be employed to carry letters between us, if you know him and think him faithful you can get him, I believe, on good terms. Can't you prevail on some of your leading men in the Chactaws to make a visit to Philadelphia; depend on it more good would result from it than from fifty thousand dollars bestowed in presents in this country: and if Wolfs friend could be prevailed on to that effect he would return a convert. They have no Idea of the consequence of the United States, and most of them having seen Orleans they conceive it to contain more riches than the whole world beside. You mention the want of supplies to win them from the Spanish interest, whether they will come this spring for them or not I am uninformed; but I know it was contemplated last year to give them some. Major William Kersey has got to Fort Adams, and commands there, for the current news I refer you to Mr. Pope & his companion.

With much respect
Sir, I am your Obedt.
& very huml. Servt.

Samuel Mitchell
Esqr.

I. G.

To Lieutenant Pope.

Natchez February 28th 1798.

Sir,

You will proceed without delay to Mr. Brockesses on the Boyau Pierre, where you will find Mr. Isaac Fife, and with whom as your guide you will continue with all diligence your route to the Chactaw nation; and deliver to Mr. Samuel Mitchell the letter for him & the talk and belt, as likewise my packet addressed to the Secretary of War; all of which are now in your charge: You will remain no longer there than time sufficient to refresh yourself and Horses, when you will return to

this place with the best expedition, and report the nature of your journey—

With respect, Sir,
I am your Obedt.
Lieutenant Pope. Huml. Servt.
I. G.

To Major William Kersey.[1]

Natchez March 12 1798.

Sir,

Major Freeman has informed me that you are destined for the Wallnut Hills, and that is probable you are now at that place. An arrangement has been made and agreed on between the Governor here and myself that all the Kings or public buildings without the Forts or Redoubts, and exclusive of Block houses which are for defence should be estimated or appraised as well at the Wallnut Hills as at this and other places in this district. To this effect one or more persons are to be chosen on each side whose opinion or evaluation will be committed to writing and be signed by them respectively which is to have no other binding force than to serve as memorandums untill collected and digested; when they are to be sent to our respective governments, in order to obviate and remove difficulties respecting that object. Now Sir, will you please to direct such an estimation to be made specifying the particular building and its value, and I would recommend that quadruplicates of the business be made, which if you please to have transmitted here as soon after as possible, will expedite in the evacuation of this post. I believe there are not more than two, or three buildings at most, that thus come within the agreement; an Hospital, Store & Bake House. The private buildings, owned by whom they may have no title to the ground but may be considered as locum tenens. Major Freeman will leave this place tomorrow for Orleans; I have understood from him that the Troops immediately under your command are much in arrear of pay, and am directed by the Secretary of War to obtain

[1] An officer of the Continental Army (N. J.), died March 21, 1800.

money on bills to pay them, as well as those directly under my own Command. Bills are gone to Orleans for this purpose, and so soon as the money arrives I shall apprise you of it, as well as of every occurrence or circumstance which may relate to our common interest, and that of our Country.

Please to make my respects to the Gentlemen with you in general, but more especially to my old friends Capts. Rickard & Wade and be assured Sir, that I am yr. friend

& Obedient, Humble
Servt.

Major Wm. Kersey
By Maj. Minors courier.

I. Guion Captn. in the 3d
Regt. of the U. S.

To Captain Heth.

Natchez 12 March 1798.

Sir,

You have in charge three sets of Bills of exchange on the Secretary of War in favor of Saml. P. & James Moore Merchants of New Orleans, who by a Copy of Saml. P. Moores letter of the 15 Ultimo has agreed to negociate them at 5 pr. Cent above par. This of course makes the sum he is to furnish you with amount to 9,450 Dollars, which you will make arrangements with him to have delivered to me safely at this place as early as possible; as you know the arrears in which the troops are I need not be more diffuse to you on this part of the business—It will be necessary for you to have some surety, if the money for all the bills should not be ready, or otherwise only deliver one or more sets agreeably thereto this however I confide to your own prudence & discernment when on the Spot—If to bring part you should find it necessary to purchase one or more pack Horses you are hereby authorized so to do—Wishing you much pleasure & happiness, I am Sir your friend

Captn. Heth
of the 3d Regt.

& Obedt. Humbl. Servt.
I. G.

(Omitted in its place) { duplicate by Butler

Natchez February 25th 1798.

Sir,

Agreeable to my intentions as mentioned to your Excellency in my letter from the Bluffs of the 23d of October last, I left that place on the 9th of November having Garrisoned Fort Adams with one Subaltern & thirty non Commissioned & privates, supplied with provisions for six months and other Stores in proportion to the strength of the detachment: & notwithstanding the extreme lowness of the water and difficulty & hazard of the descent in that state of the river arrived with all my boats in good order on the 6th of December at this place.

To Major Constant Freeman.[1]

Natchez March 27th 1798.

Dear Major

Should this find you in N. Orleans it will be handed to you by a Mr. Stewart Wilkins from Kentucky and brother to our Q. M. General, he left the Chickasaw Bluffs on the 14th instant where Captain Pierce had been thirteen days, and Major Kersey had not yet moved and I have reason to believe that he is not yet arrived at the Wallnut Hills which place was evacuated on the night of the 23d and Friday next the 30th is the day fixed for the same operation to take place here. The express who carried your letter to the Wallnut Hills the 8th instant is still at that place, and with seven or eight other Americans there, are keeping that place untill Kerseys arrival; what can have delayed him so long is to me inconceivable. The delinquency of our Contractor in the article of flour has obliged me to have purchased for his account the flour Mr. Wilkins brought to this place at the rate of 12 & 14 dollars per barrel, I have now an ample supply for six months—I hope your descent proved agreeable and that you may find a comfortable and safe passage to Georgia, and after a speedy and happy interview with the object

[1] An officer of the Continental Army, died February 27, 1824.

of your esteem, for whom I have abundant respect being the so intimate connexion of my friend—God keep you in his Holy protection.

Yours sincerely
& ever

Major Constant Freeman. I. G.

To General Wilkinson. (Duplicate by Butler)

Natchez March 30th 1798.

Sir,

I have the honor to announce to your Excellency the evacuation of the posts of Wallnut Hills and Natchez by the troops of his Catholic Majesty—That of the first took place on the night of the 23d instant and last night they withdrew in like manner from here. I have put a small guard in this post & the flag of the U. States now is waving over the rampart—Major Kersey who has orders from the Secretary of War to take Command at the Wallnut Hills has not yet arrived there on the 24th when I last heard from that place; and it was in the possession of an express I had sent to him and seven more American Citizens. In two or three days hence I shall expedite a Courier with all the papers of my transactions of the winter to your Excellency, which together with the precariousness of this conveyance prevents me from being more explicit; Major Freeman arrived here on the 7th instant, and by him I had the honor to receive your Excellency's communications. With the most perfect respect, and suffer me to add esteem, I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

His Excellency
General Wilkinson.

very Obedient, Humble Servt.
I. Guion.

To Daniel Clark, of New Orleans.[1]

Natchez 3d April 1798.

Sir,

On the 29th Ultimo by your brother Mr. Richard Clark I had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 19th of the same, together with three thousand Dollars—The obliging manner in which you have been pleased to act in this business, demands my warmest acknowledgments and thanks, which be pleased Sir to accept—I shall according to the proposals made known by Major Minors letter rest perfectly satisfied, and shall in all transactions of this or any other nature to be done at Orleans for me, consider you my agent—You will now receive by the hands of your brother Mr. Richard Clark five sets of bills of exchange of two thousand dollars each, accompanied with letters of advice agreeably to your request—If I am continued in command at this post, and I have no reason to doubt it, a similar sum will be soon wanted, of which you shall have timely notice—I have your Brothers receipt for the bills to be delivered to you, and have given him one for the Cash received—To him I will refer you for the Current Occurrences of the Day in this quarter; and with much personal respect and esteem remain Dear Sir,

Your very Obedient
& most Humble Servt.
I. Guion Captn. &c

Daniel Clark Junr. Esqr.
Merchant N. Orleans.

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez April 12th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of the 4th by Wilson with the enclosures I received on the 7th and yesterday by Captain Wade that of the 9th instant with sundry Muster Rolls and other papers—It would have been regular to have accompanied the Musters with pay and receipt pay rolls; for the want of which I shall now only be able to furnish Captain Wade with a sum on account, averaging two Months pay untill the documents are thus arranged and which is conformable to my instructions from the Secretary

[1] A nephew of Daniel Clark, a prominent Irish citizen of the Mississippi Territory.

of War. When however the papers are thus arranged and sent to me, I will pay them up for the last year—I am sorry to find that you are so destitute of medicine, and physicians; and that it is so little in my power at this *moment* to assist you with either the one or the other—Doctor McCoskry is on furlough, by permission of the Commander in Chief, to whom he had written & offered his resignation if it should not have been granted him. He left this place the 13th Ultimo, & new Orleans on the 1st instant in a Ship for New York. Medicine for the troops, I had written for last autumn, and what we now make use of is picked up where we can find it in this place; anticipating however your situation in this particular, I had engaged a Doctor Dorsey to attend the detachment at the W. Hills on the appointments of a Surgeons Mate; untill the pleasure of the Executive should be known; he is now at New Orleans, and may be expected here in ten days—It is to be presumed that Mr. Jones will bring medicine with him, but if this should not be the case, and that none should arrive in this month, I will make arrangements to have a supply put up at New Orleans and sent to you as soon after as possible—I wish that the detachment I left at Fort Adams had been ordered to join their Command, keeping them from their companies perplexes the accounts and is repugnant to the Generals orders and instructions. The men left here by Major Freeman will return with Captain Wade in three days hence, and I hope it may then meet your views to send to their Command those you have from Fort Adams—The information you received of my bringing two Garrison flags with me is incorrect; It is true that I had a General order for two to be made at Fort Washington, and put up by the Qr. Mr. But as every underling in that department will disobey or evade General orders, two were made but only one packed up—This Lieut. Campbell could have told you as he knew that the flag left at Fort Adams, was made by my directions at the Chickasaw Bluffs.

With great respect,
Sir, I am your very Obedt.
& most Humbl. Servt.
I. G.

One Corpl. & 7 men of Capt. Pikes Compy are with Mr. Mitchell who will hand you this they are victualled to the 17th instant inclusive.

Major Wm. Kersey Commg. at W. Hills.

To the Secretary of War.

Natchez April 19th, 1798.

Sir,

Your communications by Major Freeman were handed to me by that Gentleman on the 7th Ultimo—and a few days after he left this place for New Orleans I had the honor to write to you on the 25th of February and at the same time forward by the same conveyance (which I forbear to name) copies of all my correspondence to that date which I hope came safe to your hands.

I have now the satisfaction to announce the evacuation of the posts of Wallnut Hills and Natchez, by the troops of Spain. The first took place on the night of the 23d and that of the latter on the night of the 29th Ultimo—The buildings and works were left in the same state as when occupied by the troops of his Catholic Majesty—As I had reason to believe from Major Freemans report, that Major Kersey would shortly after that time be with his command at the Wallnut Hills and in conformity to your instructions that in certain cases I should take no notice of that place, I only sent an express with a letter to Major Kersey a copy of which is enclosed—Contrary to my hopes Major Kersey did not arrive there before the 2d instant, yet by the attention of my express & of a few well disposed inhabitants the works and buildings were preserved from destruction; some of the locks & hinges and some plank excepted—The troops are much in want of Clothing, particularly my Company which having been many years detached have been less regularly supplied, and of that more destroyed by an over share of labour on public works than the others—Medical aid and medicine we are likewise very deficient in—You will see that Doctor McCoskry is on furlough and the steps I have taken to supply his place until the pleasure of the executive of the United States on that business may be known; it is indispensably necessary that some one physician should be at the Wallnut Hills, as it is considered an unhealthy spot, or I should not have taken it upon me to make an engagement such as that with Doctor Dorsey—I have in several instances been obliged to make advances to the Contractors agent for supplies of provisions for the troops, and on the 28th Ultimo drew on the Secretary of War in favor

of Stewart Wilkins for 2434 Dollars to be charged to James O'Hara at the treasury for flour purchased for the troops—agreeably to your instructions and power contained in your letter of the 16th of October received by Major Freeman, have drawn on the Secretary of War to the amount of 15,086 Dollars. In favour of Danl. Clark for 10,000—In favour of Saml. C. Young for 3,000—In favor of Jesse & Abijah Hunt[1] for 881 Dollars, these three summs for bounty & pay of the troops—and in favor of Robert & Geo. Cochrane for 1205 98-100 for the Qr. Mr. Genls. department making as first stated in the whole the sum of fifteen thousand and eighty dollars—Captain Wade is now here from the W. Hills to receive the pay &c. for the troops at that post—The Indians are very importunate and desirous to know when any supplies will be sent for them, I have never ventured to declare any period, but 'till the Spanish troops were all below the limits of the United States as well from a post they still have on the Tombigbee as elsewhere; gave them little hopes of receiving any thing more than a little provisions—

With the utmost respect
Sir, I am your Obedt.
and very Humble
Servt. I. Guion Capt.

James McHenry
The Honorable the
Secretary of War U.S.

Duplicate of this the 13th of June By Mitchells post.

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez April 24th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of the 18th instant by a Mr. Dickey I received on the 20th—Captain Wade will explain to you what you could not construe in my letter of the 12th and as a proof of the necessity of such papers in the payment of troops I have quoted for your satisfaction that part of the letter from the Honorable the Secretary of War which relates to the business in question—"you will be pleased to consider yourself also authorized to

[1] Merchants of Natchez. Abijah Hunt was killed June 8, 1811, in a duel with George Poindexter.

"draw for the amount of the pay of the Garrison at Wallnut "Hills, and to have the payment made to the troops there "under the usual & established forms"—Captain Wade receives 1,553 Dollars on account as the average of three months pay to the non Commd. and privates of Captain Pierces, Captain Rickards & his own Companies; and 860 Dollars for the Officers, all agreeably to the enclosed Statement—your draught in favour of Dickey for twenty Dollars for apprehending the two Deserters from Captain Lewis's Company was paid as soon as presented—Doctor Dorsey has not yet returned from Orleans, what can detain him I cannot conjecture; when he comes he will be directed to put up some medicine and Hospital Stores & to join you without delay—Captain Wade takes with him the men left here by Major Freeman all but one, who deserted on the 30th Ult: enclosed is a list of their names, and of the Companies to which they belong—Captain Demler joins with the other Gentlemen of the Detachment in respects to you & the Gentlemen with you, & none more than Sir,

Major Wm. Kersey
Commg. at the W. Hills.

Your Obedt.
Huml. Servant
I. Guion.

N. B. The pay receipt Rolls as well for the money now sent by Captain Wade, as for the other months to complete the last year will be signed, and witnessed where the man does not write his name, and be transmitted by the Officer you may think proper to send. I. G.

I omitted mentioning before, our having apprehended James Green a Deserter from Captain Rickards Company—he has been tried by a General Court Martial, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes at four different times, to be branded in the forehead with the letter D, and be drummed out of the Army, which sentence is now in execution.

April 24, 1798. I. Guion, Captain.

Major Kersey.

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez, April 29th 10 at night 1798.

Sir,

I wrote to you on the 24th by Captain Wade, but who did not leave this place till yesterday—Doctor Dorsey who I named to you in two of my letters antecedent to this, arrived this evening from Orleans and sets off in the same boat tomorrow to ascend the river as far as New Madrid where his family at present reside—He wishes to have them with him at the Wallnut Hills, and indeed this was a primary object with him in our agreement to which I acceded—you will be able to learn from himself how long he will be absent, and give your consent accordingly, but I have no doubt of your willingness to accord him the time requisite to effect his business—As he sets off early tomorrow, I shall not by him be able to send you any medicine, be pleased Sir, to direct an estimate of such Articles as will be necessary for the troops, & I will have them procured from N. Orleans and sent to you as soon as possible—

With respect & friendship
I am your Obedient and
very Humbl. Servt.
I. GUION.

Major Wm. Kersey.

To General Wilkinson.

Natchez, May 5th 1798.

Sir,

Your Excellencys communication of the 10th Ultimo by Lieutenant Butler I had the honor to receive yesterday by the hand of that Gentlemian. owing to many reasons the most powerful one, the almost deprivation of sight, which complaint remained with me for more than three months after my arrival here, I have not written to your Excellency so often as I should have otherwise done; namely on the 25th of February & 30th of March. I duly received your communication by the Marquiss of Mountjoye on the 11th of February, those by Major Freeman on the 7th of March, by Mr. T. Jones on the 12th of April, and by Mr. Burnet on the 27th following—We left the

Chickasaw Bluffs, as your Excellency will see by my letter of the 25th of February, on the 9th of November and arrived here the 6th of December. I halted two days at the Wallnut Hills to procure Beef for the detachment, of which by the barbarous stupidity of my Commissary we were in want; & of which I got a Supply—Although I was scarcely able to bear the light, and in torture with an inflamation in the head which seemed to baffle skill to subdue, I made out to scrawl to the Captain Commandant Elias Beauregard a demand agreeably to the Copy herewith enclosed, his answer was returned in Spanish and badly rendered by a Frenchman; but sufficiently intelligible for me to understand, that he had no orders of that kind from the Governor General, & which I knew before I made the demand—This place their then so much boasted of impregnable post, could have been carried by my detachment in fifteen minutes—they behaved however politely, and prepared their old rusty ordnance to return a salute which they expected would be offered to them, but this I would not consent to give them as they were in the territory of the United States—nothing material after this occurred 'till Captain Minors letter of the 2d of January, what followed, copies of all this corerspondence is herewith enclosed—Captain Demler with his Company occupies the Fort, and the infantry continue in their former position encamped near the redoubt—indeed there is no place to put them in that miserable Fort, mouldering and tumbling on every side. Ellicott went from here the 9th Ultimo to Willings Boyau as it is called, a little below Mr. Daniel Clarks where he now is doing little or nothing; he has very much lessened himself and sullied the Commission given him, by his conduct before and since his arrival here—I did not believe it 'till I saw it, and supposed it calumny—What! does such a reptile as Burnet brand Mr. Daniel Clark with being in Spanish interest? This is of a piece with the barbarous ignorance & Wickedness of old G——nc—They are neither of any account here amongst the better kind of the community—Freeman went from here on the 13th of March and remained in New Orleans till the 18th of April when he left that place in Company of Colonel Charles Howard by the Lakes for Pensacola—Doctor McCoskry went on furlough the 11th of March, and left New

Orleans on the 7th of April for New York in the Ship Argus—Since the Spanish troops withdrew from here, I am constantly perplexed with all kinds of business, complaints for abuse, slander, arrest for debts, thefts, and the whole Catalogue of vexations, and happy am I to find that a government for this country has been formed by the General Government—The recent inflamation which incomoded me in the head, has not yet left my eyes, your Excellency must therefore be so indulgent as to pardon the manner of this letter—Captains Minor & Vidall are still here, the first is an American (at heart). The latter says he is a Consul—I say he is?—perhaps so—A friend of mine who I never saw, but being dear to a friend of mine makes him one to me, is expected here in June or July. he has lately written from the remote country where he is, to a friend below, that he is likely to succeed to his wishes—

With the truest respect
and most perfect esteem, Sir,
I have the honor to be your Excelly.
very Obedient & most huml. Servt.
I. Gn.

His Excelly.
Genl. Wilkinson, Commr. in chief
of the Army of the U. S.

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez May 5th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of the 3d by Lieutenant Butler I received yesterday evening at six o'clock—I observe that the Commander in chief did not conceive that the Spanish troops had withdrawn from this post, and his orders are applicable to existing circumstances in such case—I can only inform you that I know of no troops of Spain remaining in this district within the limits of the U. S., except only Captain Stepen Minor, and Captain Joseph Vidall; the first of the Army, the latter of Militia, and said to possess a Consular appointment for this district. Lieutenant Butler is somewhat indisposed, no doubt owing to his

indefatigable industry in descending from Head Quarters to this place, and requires a little rest he will leave here tomorrow or the day after at farthest. Captain Wade I expect is now with you, if no accident has arrived to retard him in his assent, as he left this place on the evening of the 28th Ultimo, and was at the Boyau Pierre on the morning of the 2d. With my respects to the Gentlemen of your Command,

I am your Obedient
Humble Servt.
I. Guion.

Major Wm. Kersey.

To Mr. Daniel Clark.

Natchez May 5th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of the 3d Ultimo & two thousand dollars by Monsr. Auguste Chauteau I duly received on the 18th following. A variety of occupations constantly crowding on me had so perplexed my mind that it had escaped me, or the favor should have been earlier acknowledged—I hope your brother Richard arrived safe at Orleans and with him the Bills, in manner as you mentioned for ten thousand dollars—I reciprocate your congratulations on the withdrawing of the Spaniards, & with you wish that the possession of this Country may ensure tranquility to the inhabitants, and also that it may extend the benefits of a liberal commerce between our Citizens above, and the mercantile world in your quarter—

With much esteem
Sir, I am your Obedient
& very humble Servt.
I. Gn.

Mr. Daniel Clark Junr.
Merchant N. Orleans.

To Quarter Master Craig.

Natchez May 9th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter of the 7th of March covering two invoices of Indian presents, and the packages as therein mentioned, by Mr.

Daniel Burnet I received of him on the 20th of April—This goes by Mr. Francis Jones and with him Wilson who you sent last December. Mr. Jones being in the same Department will from my Qr. Mr. be able to afford you a state of his accounts as they stand here—Be pleased Sir, to make a tender of my respects to General & Colonel Neville & to your Lady.

With regard, Sir,
I am your Obedt.
& Huml. Servt.
I. Guion.

Isaac Craig Esq.
D. Q. M. G.

To Mr. James O'Hara.

Natchez May 9th 1798.

Dear Sir,

On the 27th Ult. by Mr. Danl. Burnet[1] I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 7th of March—I am surprised at the delay of Mr. Toler in asscending to Pittsburgh last fall & winter —McGee got to the Chickasaw Bluffs some time in January, and the Cask of Wine by him (what remained of it) I received by Lieutenant Bowyer on the 2d of February—Edward O'Hara arrived here about the 12th Ultimo, but as Quin has charge of your stores it is only from outdoor report that I heard of some neglect in him, and perhaps waste of your property, coming down—Mr. Lynn arrived at the same time, he wrecked his boat loaded with merchandize and informed me that the two Casks of Wine and Brandy were lost with a number of dry goods in trunks &c.

I have been here with my detachment since the 6th of December last, and did shortly after my arrival get a Copy of the Contract between the Messrs. Cochrans & yourself, and finding that it continued only to the 1st of September 1797 and that it had expired, I proposed to Mr. Quin to purchase beef or pork for your Account on my own Credit, as I found that it could be done at a much better rate, and we be better supplied—Beef, Cornfed at 3 1-2 Dollars and the best of pork at four Dollars

[1] A prominent figure in the territorial and early State period of Mississippi history.

the Ct. Wt. But I fear the Business was anticipated and your man nursed, & for this reason, I droped the plan—Yet I am since sorry that I did so, though it would have added to my business, we should have been better fed and that part of the ration would not have cost you above 3 1-2 or at most 4 cents.

I am not envious of any man's situation, I would not revenge an injury if I had no other way of doing it against a man out of my reach by inuendoes against him, to his patron: But I fear that your business is not in proper hands, I mean those of Mr. Quin—He has for three months past become too foppish & prodigal to pay attention to his business—If the Contract continues with you another year, by all means get a Clever fellow, a man of business at the head of your affairs in this Country; they are becoming important, and will be still more so: and purchase for yourself—Send a store of well chosen English & Irish goods here, on them you will make Cent per Cent and purchase a great part of your meat &c with them: The people do so who you have employed and find their account in it, and yet their goods are bought at N. Orleans at a terrible advance; and they are ever without Cash—I have paid Quin Cash as per account enclosed, and drew in favour of Stewart Wilkins for flour at the time as mentioned; we had not then four barrels on hand—my respects to my friends in your Quarter—

I am Dear Sir,
your Obedient
Humble Servant
Isaac Guion.

James O'Hara Esqr.
Contractor.

Dr. James Quin as agent for James O'Hara Esqr. Contractor.
To the United States by Capt. Guion.

		Drs.
1797.		
Novr. 6th	To Cash advanced you to defray expences.....	48
1 Dec.	To Cash Do to purchase Beef	80
1798.		
March 28th.	To a Bill drawn on the Secretary of War, at ten days sight in favor of Stewart Wilkins for flour of him.....	2434
	Dollars.....	2562

Natchez May 9th 1798.

To General John Wilkins Q. M. G.

Natchez May 9th 1798.

Dear Sir,

It is doubtful where this will find you should you follow the head Quarters of the Army. Mr. Jones who will hand this to you, will be able to give you the current news in this Country & how my Quarter Master manages—He has increased to a prodigious bulk, & is almost too unwieldy to discharge with promptitude the active duties of his office—An indisposition under which I laboured for a long time after I arrived here prevented me from being so minute with him as I should otherwise have been, and when the contingent, which he brought from Ft. Washington had run out, I knew nothing of it, till some time after, when he brought in an account for wood &c. &c. &c. amounting to 1205 96-100 Dollars, for which I drew a Bill on the 15th March last in favor of Robert & George Cochrans payable at 10 Days sight at the War Office of the United States, & to be charged to the Qr. Mr. Generals department—

This is a Hot Country, & peopled in a very chequered manner, a great number of the most turbulent characters who have fled from the different States, for fear of having justice done on them—They are the most clamorous for government (having nothing to protect) and afraid of it—Should you have leisure, when this finds you be so good as to drop me a line.

With respect & esteem
I am Dear Sir
Your Obedt.
Humbl. Servt.
Isaac Guion

General John Wilkins
Q. M. G.

To Major Kersey.

Natchez May 10th 1798.

Dear Sir,

At the particular instance of Lieut. Butler I beg leave to mention to you the great necessity he will have for a pilot or man, acquainted with the short cuts in ascending, it will save him much in time and labour, and more immediately effect

what is expected of him by the General—If the Clothing for the troops has reached you, do hasten it, such part as is to come here, forward. The men, especially of my Company are naked—All the men of the Detachment left at the Bluffs have not yet joined, and they are, those that were doing duty in Capt. Heths Company though not then belonging to it, but who have been since mustered in it—Send back Boyd the guide for Mr. Butler without delay as he is on time—

Compliments to Wade.

Your very Obedt.
Huml. Servt.
I. Guion.

Major Kersey.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez May 15th 1798.

Sir,

Your letter by Adams of the 9th instant I received about an hour ago. I remember that I told you when here, as well as before by letter, that I suspected that those frenchmen so much caressed at Orleans & who went from here the 13th of February, were on business unfriendly to the United States—I am now convinced of it—To remedy the effect of the talks given to the Choctaws below, in favor of the french; the remembrance of their old friends the british should be brought up; their connexion by blood with the Americans, one people in language &c. &c.—and the strength of the Americans if they should be made angry—That they are not like the french or Spaniards when they war; but like themselves, know the Woods; are armed with rifles, and are as numerous as the trees in the forests.

I am sorry that you did not engage and send me in an interpreter with Adams; I am hourly in want of one—It is not possible for me to determine when they will go on with the line, but the fellows should be sent down notwithstanding—And I wish that you would immediately employ two trusty and active fellows to go down to the Fort on the Tombigbee near the Bay of Mobile to see what is going on there, one can remain and the other come in to me; if any thing presents necessary for me to

know—I will pay them when they come in here. This must be done immediately and send me in their names—It is true that part of the goods which I expected, are arrived, a like quantity is at the W. Hills, and where I would wish that a few of their best warriors or headsmen would go—They should always have something in writing from you mentioning who they are, and of what consequence in their nation, to prevent imposition—As we are stronger at the W. Hills than at this place, it may make an impression on half a Dozen of the leading men to send them to Major Kersey to receive some presents &c. —what few goods are here are only to be given to the leading men—It is very extraordinary that they should so soon lose confidence in the United States, if they ever had any in them— when they know that the Spaniards have not left the American side of the line on the Tombigbee, and that we have but just got possession here & at the W. Hills. But I view their threats to their Chiefs as only intended to try our policy and firmness— Doubtless they are urged to do it by the french & Spanish emisaries, who are numerous and busy at this moment.

Let me know whether the man who took the dispatches that I sent by Lieutenant Pope has returned or not—Mr. Ellicott and his people are yet on the river Bank waiting for I know not what—The Spaniards I find do not mean to go on, and are wasting time to serve some french plan now in agitation. We will soon have a respectable military force in the Country, and things must then have an Issue.

With respect Sir,

Saml. Mitchell Esq.
I. A. to the Choctaws.

I am your Obedt. Servt.
I. Guion

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez May 15th 1798.

Sir,

The equivocal conduct of the Spanish Governor General in the business of the line of demarcation, added to a variety of concurring reports as well from the Choctaw nation, as below, makes it necessary for me to guard against events injurious to

the United States, and to call on you for such immediate aid as you can spare from your command to reinforce the Detachment now here—and to this end you have been no doubt instructed by the Commander in Chief. It is not for me to direct of what Corps the troops will be that you detach to my support; but if I am suffered to advise, perhaps it will be as well to send of our own Corps—But this Sir as you please—

The french are beyond doubt meditating a stroke at this country; and the Dons are secretly abbeting the business—I would recommend it to you, to have an eye to some of the people left at your Garrison when the Dons left it—particularly Glass.

Should you want an interpreter, or a man to go express on any business in the Indian Country, I would recommend you to apply to a Mr. Hardy Perry who lives on Boyau Pierre, he understands the Indian language & manners well, and is to be depended on—any one he sends to you may be confided in—

I am with respect
Sir, Your very Obedient
& most Humble Servt.
I. Guion Captain.
By Cheney.

Major Wm. Kersey.
Commanding at the
W. Hills.

To Ensign McClary.

Natchez May 19th 1798.

Sir,

You will tomorrow morning embark the detachment under your Command, on the boat provided for you by the Commissary Anderson; and will repair with all proper diligence to the Camp or Station where Mr. Andrew Ellicott Esqr. Commissioner for the line of demarcation may be found; and when there, your detachment is, under your own orders, to act as a guard to him, the Surveyor Mr. Freeman, and to the instruments & stores attached to the Commission—You are to bear constantly in mind that the profession of Arms is an honorable one; and that your charge is of much magnitude: That in no instance, or by any directions are the Soldiery to be employed as labourers or

drudges: but in that of their duty under Arms—I quote for your information and recollection part of the 6th Article of the Standing General orders of the 22d of May 1797—as follows,viz—
"To Abstract a Soldier from his professional duties, and to sub-
"ject him to the orders of persons not attached to the Army, or
"to impose upon him menial laborious services is an abuse of
"Authority, a breach of Contract, & a deep injury to the service;
"because it authorizes negligence in the Soldier, and in effect
"destroys his arms and his clothing—This practice is therefore
"positively prohibited"—You will keep your Command in frequent exercise of their Arms, and marching and wheeling; and always alert & ready to meet whatever Occasion may present—You will from time to time furnish me. or the Commanding Officer at this post, with returns, noting every casualty that may have occurred in your detachment, as well also of every information you may receive relative to the public weal or injury—Wishing you an agreeable and honorable tour—

I am Sir your Obedient
Humble Servant

Ensign John McClary. I. G. Capn. C.

To Major William Kersey.

Natchez June 7th 1798.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 4th instant by Sergt. Seamers; and am sorry that a dearth, such as you complain of, should distress you: we have very little of that Article, NEWS, only what is manufactured or lingofactured here, but what must stop at your post, and unless it is smuggled by, you have the first duties on the permit to land—I have long since directed Doctor Pfeifer to make an estimate of Medicine & Hospital Stores for the troops as well at your post as here, but we have to wait its arrival from New Orleans to which place the order has some time ago been sent—Ensign Fero with twenty four men of Captain Thomas Lewis's Company arrived here on the 22d Ultimo, they are no great augmentation to the strength of the Command, as half of them nearly, & the Officer are on the

Sick report—Mr. Hardy Perry had left this place before your letter arrived, so that you have him nearer your Garrison, than I have him to me. The Sergeant wanted more strength to aid him to return, and I have sent one man of Captain Lewis's Company under his Command for the purpose, they are victualled to include the 14th instant—

With respect, Sir,
I am Your Obedient
Huml. Servt.
I. Guion, Captain.

Major Wm. Kersey.

To the Secretary of War.

Natchez June 13th 1798.

Sir,

I was honored with the receipt of your letter of the 30th of March, on the 4th of May by Lieut. Butler, with instructions from General Wilkinson at the same time, dated the 10th of April—and on the 9th instant with further orders from General Wilkinson under date of the 28th of April, and so far as they are applicable to the existing state of things in the circle of my command, they will be scrupulously and impartially obeyed—We have had a variety of reports here respecting the intentions of the french aiming an attack upon this Country; and at one time, that they had a considerable military force landed at Pensacola and at Mobile. I dispatched lookers out in that quarter immediately, who have returned only six days since, and assure me that there is no truth in the report, yet as it is the quarter from which we are the most likely to be assailed, if at all, so I shall guard it with the most vigilance—Mr. Ellicott went from here the 9th of April, to commence his operations in ascertaining & marking the line of partition—He has commenced and cut out about four Miles; it is thirty-nine miles south of this place—On the 30th of May Governor Gayoso came up to the line bringing with him the Spanish guard to the Commissioner, and an Officer of the Spanish Navy, who it had been said was to have acted as astronomer—But he returned for Orleans on the first instant taking with him his Officer, and leaving the

direction of the business with a Mr. William Dunbar,[1] Captain Stephen Minor, and Mr. Thomas Power[2]—Their military escort on guard thirty in number is Commanded by a Lieutenant McCarty. The people of this district, who when left to the unbiassed exercise of their own judgment, are in the majority above the ordinary capacity of like numbers in most of the States, anxiously look for the laws and Officers of government for this Country. They are, and have been remarkably tranquil, their situation fairly considered; a few turbulent and busy spirits excepted; yet the arrival of the governor, Judges &c. would add much to their satisfaction, and my ease—I enclose copies of my notice to them, at a moment that a few demagogues had nearly caused a ferment, which produced a happy effect and restored quiet, covering the faction with confusion—I have also enclosed a duplicate of my letter of the 19th of April; since which I have drawn on the Secretary of War in favour of Andrew Rabb, Jasper Whetstone, and William Johnson on the fifth & seventh of May in five sets of exchange for five thousand dollars for pay to the troops.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be
Sir, your Obedient
Humble Servant,
I. Guion, Captain.

The honorable
the Secretary of War
for the United States.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez June 13th 1798.

Sir,

Your letters by Adams of the 2d instant reached me on the 11th and yield much satisfaction. I am happy to find that the six town people are inclined to hear reason; and a strong talk was proper: because it is true that although the United States does not wish to be at variance with them, it is more from humanity towards them, than a fear of their power—I am much

[1] One of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi Territory, explorer and scientist.

[2] The agent of Wilkinson in the Carondelet Intrigue.

in want of an interpreter not having a man here who can render one word from or to them—The line is begun, and about four miles of it cut out, and they are proceeding with some spirit. Governor Gayoso has been up there, staid one day, looked approbation and departed—The packet which Adams will hand you, with this letter, addressed to Colonel Henley is for the War Office, and must be sent to Knox Ville as soon as possible, the others must take their fate in their own garb—I have not been well for a few days past and which prevents my being so lengthy to you as I should otherwise be—Thomas Tippard who you saw in the Chickasaw Country, is a deserter from the Garrison of Fort Massac, he belongs to the Artillery Corps—Have him apprehended and sent to Fort Adams to Lieut. Marks, or to Major Kersey at the Wallnut Hills—

Mr. Marks is unwarranted in making such a report as you mention to have come from him, and if he has done so, is highly reprehensible for it. It is not so yet, though appearances make it probable, that the first part of it will take place—I send you a late paper which will give you the fullest intelligence on that score—

I am with due respect
your Obedient
Humble Servant,
Isaac Guion, Captain
Commanding.

Samuel Mitchell Esqr.
I. A. to the Choctaws.

To General Wilkinson.

Natchez June 23d 1798.

Sir,

Your Excellency's letter of the 28th of April which was put under cover to Colonel Hamtramck[1] I had the honor to receive, with a Copy of your orders to that Gentleman of the 6th of May at the same time, 9th instant, by the hands of Lieutenant Shanklin[2]. I likewise received on the 15th your Excellency's communication of the 23d of April with two pamphlets enclosed. By Lieutenant Butler on the 5th Ulto. I had the honor to

[1] An officer of the Continental Army, died April 11, 1803.
[2] Lieutenant 3d Inf. 1794–1796; resigned November 3, 1798.

write to you and enclose copies of my letters to your Excellency of the 25th of February and 30th of March; and of all my correspondence, since my arrival here, with the Spanish Officers; likewise my Monthly returns from November to May all of which before now I hope have safely reached your hand—I am hourly in hopes to hear of the arrival of Colonel Hamtramck at the Wallnut Hills, although your Excellency's orders of the 6th Ultimo had suspended for a time his movement, yet as his presence or that of some Officer superior in rank to the one in command there has become so essentially necessary; I am induced to hope that this change will soon take place—My Detachment is almost naked, especially my Company who are so in fact: and what has kept back the Clothing, medicine and hospital stores from this detachment; when the troops from and at all the other posts have received their Clothing, is astonishing—It has very much injured the recruiting business & the little medicine & hospital Stores that I have been obliged to purchase here has cost more than would an ample quantity of those articles for a Regiment for the same time, bought in the U. States. Mr. Ellicott has commenced and is going on slowly with the business of opening the line, about four or five miles is cut—It is in a direct line South, about four and an half miles below the present residence of Mr. Daniel Clark, and forty miles South of this place—The Spaniards are at work in concert with Mr. Ellicott, but Embarrassments & delays on their part are frequently presenting: a few days ago, the Governor sent a Message to the Commissioners, that he apprehended opposition would be made to their continuation by the lower town Chactaws, and this is a language the Indians say they have received from the Spaniards to hold out; as the Virginians they were told intended to take all the land to themselves above this line—I have just received a letter from Mr. Mitchell our agent in the Chactaws, which mentions that the Huwanies a town below the Six towns had turned their Horses and Cattle among their Corn, and were about to go down the Chickasawhay river into the Spanish dominion, and then to war, And I shall not be surprised if they attempt some stroke at the workmen on the line, or the frontier of this district—and which they would not do, if left to themselves—The Spaniards are still in

possession of a post on the Tombigbee and far within the limits of the United States. It is called St. Stephens and is at present Commanded by a Lieutenant Ferdinand La Soto who has about twelve men with him—The settlement on Tombigbee about St. Stephens is a good one, and contains from one hundred and thirty to two hundred men; who are generally well affected to the government of the U. States, and who are panting for its protection—The country abounds in stock of every kind, and among a number of the inhabitants who are wealthy, there is a Mr. John McGrew who could and would readily supply the Garrison with provisions. It is about ninety miles above the Town of Mobile, in sight of which place it is said our line will run—On a fine clear navigable river, with the tide flowing up to S. Stephens. A Garrison at this place, & of what advantage in a variety of instances, need not be mentioned to your Excellency—It is about twelve days march from here to St. Stephens. enclosed herewith is a Copy of my latest letter to the War Office, and two letters from the Messieurs Clarks.

Copy of this by the
bearer of the 30th July
Duplicate
His Excellency Brigadier
Genl. Wilkinson Commander
in Chief of the troops of the U. S.
with a Copy of the 13th of June
to the Sec. of War.
By McCluny.

With the utmost respect
and the truest esteem,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Very Obedient
Humble Servant
I. Guion Captain.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez July 31 1798.

Sir.

The bearer The young King, Ottamustubbay; and John Carnes their waiter have been to the line, but would only stay three days and nights—They have been well fed, and have had the business fully explained to them—They are now on their return and have received, the bearer and other Chief each a new rifle: and all three each two pounds of powder and four pounds of

lead—The two Chiefs each a Duffels Blanket, and each a Strond, two Shirts each, and a flap each. The Spanish Chief a pair of arm bands & four pair of ear Bobs—The two others each a pair of Wrist Bands, & four pair of Bobs; some wampum & binding & a hair pipe to the half Breed, & rice Beef & tobacco at parting. The half breed one Duffels Blanket, two Shirts and a flap—I beg you to send in no more for a while for I find that it is impossible to satisfy them. It is beyond doubt but that we shall soon be at War with france, and it behoves us to be on the look out in the quarter towards Mobile—If you keep a runner from time to time to go to that country when he returns he should come alone here to receive his pay—But if he or they bring with them all their Clans, it is better not to employ them; but find some white man who will fix a price—Col. Hamtramck has arrived and Commands at the Hills—

With due consideration of
respect, I am your Obedt.
Huml. Servt.

Saml. Mitchell Esqr.
Chactaws.

I. Guion Captain
Commanding

To Colonel Hamtramck.

Natchez July 3d 1798.

Dear Colonel

Your several letters of the 24th & 31st of May by Lieut. Shanklin, and our old acquaintance Gano, as well as that of the 1st instant, I have duly had the honor to receive—It affords me much satisfaction to be so near you, and I was in hopes that your destination was still further on—On the receipt of your last letter I immediately directed the Contractors agent to comply with your order and which he has promised me shall be done—Artificers I fear are not to be employed at almost any rate, or on any terms; and to do some trifling repairs on the Hospital and Garrison buildings here, I have been obliged to employ Soldiers, or not have the Work done. You ask me my Dear Sir, How money for the purchase of Hospital Stores, and for the Quarter Masters Department is to be obtained, I cannot

answer you in any other way, than by depending on the attention and care of the Quarter Master General who I would suppose has been made acquainted with the movements of the troops to this quarter, and has made his consequent arrangements. He sent a contingent sum of two thousand five hundred Dollars here in May; about one half of this sum at that time had been anticipated, and the ballance will be trifling indeed, when the bills now due for a variety of Items are paid.

Our Medicine and hospital Stores purchased necessarily here (or want) are many articles quadruple & quintuple the Cost in the atlantic States: and this is a tax the public pay to those who are entrusted with this business, and who through ignorance or indolence neglect forwarding in time the Stores—I had always understood that Massac was the grand Depot of everything for our use, and expected an ample supply of everything from thence. And I assure you Sir of almost every article are we destitute: Camp equipage we have none, a few old weather beaten and rotten tents excepted; The troops who occupy them having done so since August last—The troops are litteraly naked, my Company more especially; and this want of Clothing has greatly injured the recruiting service—I enclose you a return of my strength of those who are entitled to Clothing; also a report including Captain Lewis's & not embracing the Commissioners guard, who are naked—Chickens my Dear Colonel it is not now in my power to send you any, but porter I have sent you two dozen—and pray that it may contribute to continue you in health. The young man you mention who made free with your name, I have been obliged to restrain in his career, for ouvert acts of Outrage—I have heard it mentioned here that at the Hills he had spoken disrespectfully of yourself and the General, and intended to make this a Charge in his account.

Captains Demler & Heth join in their respects to you with those of Dear Sir, your very sincere friend,

and most Obedient
Humble Servant
I. Guion, Captain.

Colonel John F. Hamtramck
Commanding at the W. Hills.

To Lieutenant Bowyer.[1]

Natchez July 3d 1798.

Sir,

You will tomorrow at Reveille, with one Sergeant, one Corporal & fourteen privates under your Command, in a Keel Boat, proceed with all possible diligence to the Wallnut Hills; where arrived you will immediately wait on and report yourself to Colonel Hamtramck, or the Commanding Officer, and receive his orders—You are to receive Clothing for the detachment here with which you will return with due diligence & Care—Your party is victualled to include the 9th instant—

I am your Obedt.

Lieutenant
John Bowyer.

Huml. Servant
I. Guion Captn Commg.

To the Secretary of War.

Natchez July 9th 1798.

Sir,

By the post from this place to the Choctaws, and via the little Turkeys Town to Knox Ville, on the 13th Ultimo I had last the honor to address you—a duplicate of which is covered with this—nothing material has occurred since in this quarter: The Indians are still pacific, though constantly urged to the Contrary by the Spanish Emissaries in the nation, at Mobile and Orleans: many of their principal men have visited here and declared their friendly disposition and intention: and their determination to discountenance the talks given them by the Spaniards. Some of the Six Town Choctaws, and a tribe called the Huwanies who have long been in the Spanish interest, I fear may be troublesome to the working party on the line as every argument has been used to implant in their minds, that all the lands above this line were immediately to be possessed by us the Virginians as they term us—In consequence of which the Huwanies who inhabited far up in the Choctaws have destroyed have destroyed their Corn and removed below, on the borders of Lake Pont Chartrain.

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[1] John Bowyer of Virginia; honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

Colonel Hamtramck arrived at the Wallnut Hills the 29th Ultimo, he found the Garrison in a very sick Condition, and without medical aid, medicine or hospital Stores: Doctor Dorsey not having thought proper to return according to agreement—Mr. Ellicott and his people are continuing their employment, and have got on about Seven Miles—On the 6th instant I drew Bills on the Secretary of War for one thousand dollars in favour of William Cameron, and today in favour of Mr. John McKee for four hundred and fifty dollars in exchange for his bills for the like sum—

With the greatest respect
I have the honor to be
Sir your Obedt. Huml. Servt.
I. Guion Captain.

The Honorable
James McHenry Secretary
of War United States.

To General Wilkinson.

Natchez July 30th 1798.

Dear General,

The twenty sixth in the evening Mr. Williamson arrived and with him your several letters of the 25th 27th and 30th Ultimo from Fort Washington. What could have kept my letters of the 25th of February, Thirtieth of March, and fifth of May from your Excellency's hands untill the date of your letters, mortifies and astonishes me—By the way of the Chickasaw Nation on the 23d Ultimo I had the honor to address you; a duplicate is enclosed and goes by the same route—On the 29th Ultimo Colonel Hamtramck arrived and took the Command at the Wallnut Hills, & on being informed that he had some clothing for my detachment, an Officer and party were immediately detached for it, which was received and brought here: It is however but a very partial supply, and little more than will complete one Company of Infantry and one of Artillery for one year—The Colonel complains of the Want of Medicine, Hospital Stores, and Contingent money for the purposes of the quarter masters department, and his Wants, but in some few articles of medicine, I am unable to supply. His command are more than half down with the fever, and but two Officers

fit for duty—Captain John Pierce after two or three weeks illness died on the 24th instant—Of my Command whose aggregate of non Commissioned and rank & file amounts to one hundred and seventy, fifty two are Sick; none yet dangerous. The probability of your having passed the post at the Bluffs before this reaches it induces me to close, in assuring your Excellency that I have in all Cases, used all my efforts to appreciate your orders, and directions where and when applicable to my Case in this Country—

With the truest respect and
esteem, I am your Excellency's
Obedt. Humble Servt.

General Wilkinson — I. Guion.
Sent by Mr. Henry Turner
with duplicate of the 23d Ult.

To Colonel Hamtramck.

Natchez August 6th 1798.

My Dear Colonel,

Your several letters by Lieut. Bowyer by express, by Wells and Basheford, and by Mr. Williamson I have had the honor to receive, but not till now a safe conveyance of acknowledging them and of answering you—Captain Wade has it is true been some time away part of this time. I have been constrained to detain him as judge Advocate to the Court for the trial of Ensign Fero: He now goes to you with pay for the troops to Compleat the last year, and for the Officers to the first of June of the present year, and eight hundred dollars recruiting money amounting in the Whole to 5651 Dollars—I feel for your situation environed with fever and death and sincerely wish it was in my power to alleviate it—we are not so deadly here, but our prospects are sufficiently gloomy; Mr. Williamson lies in my quarters so ill as to be despaired of by those of more skill than myself, but I have still hopes of his recovery; I am grunting among the number of my Officers all of whom have had partial attacks of the reigning billious malady; indeed to be plain I almost unable to hold up, and but for the distraction that

would follow my absence, having the business of Civil & military on my hands, the Country where good water runs should soon bring me up—Mr. Peyton will do well although he is weak, and has relapses, yet it is debility alone that holds him sick, he is free of bile—You must not expose yourself to the Sunbeams from nine to five O'Clock, and not at all to the night air; Sleep with your Chamber windows shut and continue your bath and all will be right I hope—Mr. Mitchell the Choctaw Agent has no authority to promise such rewards for bringing in deserters—he has been directed by me it is true, whenever I have heard of any of that description being with the Indians, to send then to the Hills or here, leaving it with the Commanding Officer to settle the Compensation. Captain Wade can tell you the State of our Medicine—We have a little that came down with one Moore in the Contractors Boats, it is of no account scarcely, not but a few articles precious—I wish for something good to eat or drink to Send you, but we are parched to the Centre as well within as without doors, and the hot season will be past, before a supply of wine or porter can well arrive—Mr. Peyton delivered your handsome present which will decorate me only on gala days, and be hung up in the wardrobe for trim to bring out brush and descant upon, when I make my leg to the Widow Wadman—Le Jeune homme, commence, Je croi, à sentir le fardeau quil porte, aussi le honte que lui poursuivrai—il n'y est plus! selon la sentence—

With Affectionate respect,
Dear Colonel, I am
Your Obedt. Huml. Servt.
I. Guion.

Colonel Hamtramck
Commg. W. Hills.

To Samuel Mitchell.

Natchez August 11th 1798.

Sir.

Your letter of the 29th Ultimo by Adams I received on the 9th instant. I had heard by a man from Tombigbee that Colonel Hawkins had left the Creek nation in consequences of menaces against him: This is an unfortunate circumstance at

this time, & must put us the more on our guard against french influence—We must cherish and conciliate the Choctaws by every means in our power, as well from political as other motives—There is no great friendship subsisting between the Creeks and them: and if judged expedient by the government, they could without much trouble be made to divert the attention of the Creeks from other objects—I know of no letter from Colonel McKee which I did not send by Adams the last time—I now send you with this a letter from Williams—I have many sick, and some dying round me & which has prevented me from sending Adams back earlier—Governor Sargent arrived here the sixth, he is indisposed but I hope will soon recover. As by the Ordinance for the establishment of this government, the Governor is Superintendent of Indian affairs, all those you send here in future must be addressed to him—I have given Adams directions to Call on my Surgeon for the Medicine you want and I believe he will obtain it—

With respect and esteem
I am Sir, your Obedient
Humble Servant
I. Guion.

Samuel Mitchell Esqr.
Agent to the Choctaws.

To the Secretary of War.

Camp near Loftus's Heights[1] Jan. 3d 1799.

Sir,

On the 9th of July last from the Natchez was the last communication I had the honor to make to you, owing to the daily expectation of Colonel Hamtramck's arrival to take the Command at the Natchez, and the knowledge of his being at the Wallnut Hills at which place he arrived on the 29th of May—General Wilkinson, who arrived at the Natchez about the 25th September informed me that it was your desire that I should continue to draw Bills and pay the troops as before, and knowing it to be his duty to make every communication relative to his Command to the Secretary of War I remained silent—Lest however you might conceive me remiss, I now enclose to the

[1] A military post south of Natchez.

Secretary a Schedule of my draughts, and the dates thereof, including fifteen Thousand Dollars not yet received, part of the requisite sum to pay the Troops up to the close of the last year— If time was sufficient to state with due correctness the accounts of disbursements, as well as the receipts before the General closes his dispatches by which occasion this is forwarded to you, it Should have been done; as well as one Set of Vouchers sent to the Accountant's Office, the amount of which more than equals the receipts, by my own pay &c. &c. No forms were ever transmitted to me, but I continued the old forms, and which on a comparison with those of Lieut. Hyde from the Accountants Office do not differ essentially—

Be pleased Sir to accept of my grateful thanks for your friendship and believe me with much Sincerity to be

The Honorable
the Secretary of War
United States.

your Very Obedient
Huml. Servant
I. Guion.

1797.

June 19th. John McClean from Kaskias in a Boat, he left that place the 15th with 5 men—The Spaniards at St. Louis are active in warlike preparation—That an intelligent Spanish Sergt. and 3 men lately came over, avowing themselves desertters, and that they were very pressing to come to this place with him but his suspicion of them induced him to refuse them a passage. The river Mississippi is remarkably high.

June 20th. John Mimm left Natchez the 2d of May came up to New Madrid in Mr. Clerks boat. he left Mr. Ellicott & Pope at that place, that the first lived in a small Stockaded House, and Mr. Popes party & McClearys joined live in Tents. That Governor Gayoso lived one mile from the Garrison—he says that when they first arrived at Natchez the Garrison was weak, but four or five days after a Galley arrived and anchored a little below till some time in the night, when they landed 100 men & threw them in the Garrison and a short time after 40 men from Point Coupeè also joined—

June 21. Philip Stucker of Woodford County State of Kentucky. See the other end.—[p. 29]

June 25th. Louis Legrave native of Languedoc in France,

John Canton of Biarre in France, and Charles Morrell Lyonnais, or of Lyons in france, say they are deserters from the Garrison of St. Louis Regt. of Louisiana: The first a Sergt. the two others privates left on the night of the 7th or 8th instant; that the Garrison was 138 men strong, but the night before he deserted two men left it & two with himself reduced it 133 men. That the militia were not more in number than 250 at most that they did the patrole duty. That 3 Galleys & 2 Gun Boats were then lying at St. Louis—One the Vengeance the Commodore Garcey had one 18-pounder and twelve swivels—The Louisiana one 24 p. 2 four and 8 swivels commanded by one Mertzenger—The last has none a Galliot two brass Guns of a pound ball. The Thunderer, a Galliot one 4-pounder—That Lt. Colonel Howard commanded—That while at the Chickasaw Bluffs Joseph de Ville de Goutinou belle Chasse Lieut. of Grenadiers Commanded; that their greatest force was never more than 116—that they now have one Sergt. one Corporal & 12 Men opposite—That Mr. Trudeau was the civil Commr. at St. Louis & M. Vallet was the military Commr. with 1 Corporal & 2 Soldiers at St. Genevieve—That at St. Louis 5 round Towers of mason work wall 10 feet thick were building and 20 feet diametre within the walls; that they were to be mounted with eight 6 pounders each, above where the wall was elevated 20 feet—

To William Simmons.

Camp at Loftus's Heights on the Margin of the Mississippi, January the 3d 1799

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you have a Schedule of Bills drawn by me on the Secretary of War since I have been on Command in this quarter —I shall embrace the first next safe occasion to transmit one set of Vouchers of disbursements to your Office: did time now permit to do it accurately, it should not be omitted—The disbursements have however, exceeded the receipts a little! my own pay & rations taken in the account. I could wish to have had forms, such as you use in your Office, sent to me: but I have not deviated assentially as I find by Mr. Hydes Book settled

at your office—You will please to observe that 15000 Dollars in favour of Danl. Clark, of the 1st & 2d Ulto. is in part for pay to the troops to Compleat them for the last year, & not yet received.

I have written to the Secretary by this conveyance, and enclosed a Copy of the Schedule.

Please Sir, to mention me in terms of respectful friendship to your Lady—& believe to be

your real friend,

Wm. Simmons Esqr.
Accountt. to the Departmt.
of War.

& Obedt. Huml. Servt.
I. Guion.

To the Secretary of War.

Natchez, February 26th 1799.

Sir,

On the 24th Ultimo I was honored with your letter of the 3d of October 1798, acknowledging the receipt of mine of July 9th 1798, and of the presentation of two Bills of exchange each for five hundred dollars, dated July 11th and 13th in favor of Samuel Wilson. I perfectly recollect having drawn those Bills, and of entering them in my Bill Book, and that the application was generally for pay to the Troops. It is impossible to Specify the appropriation of the Sums arising on each draught unless the Cash be kept seperate and noted on the particular Pay Roll, Subsistence account, or bounty receipt &c. &c. to which it was disbursed—To pay the troops at the Wallnut Hills alone up to the 1st of 1798 (besides for bounty to reinlist men at that Post) required more than five thousand dollars, obliged me to draw at different times as Sums presented to answer the exigency of future Calls—On the 17th Ultimo from this place. I drew in favour of Mr. Henry Turner for 900 Dollars for pay to the troops—and yesterday, as per advice and agreeably to the Generals order, in favor of Abijah Hunt for two thousand five hundred Dollars for bounty to recruit the Troops. And this day as per advice with each Set, for nine thousand five hundred dollars, for pay to the troops in this quarter to compleat them up to the first Proximo—I have never received any

form from the Accountants Office for making up the accounts and Rolls, but have followed as well as my recollection and knowledge could serve me, the old forms used by Mr. Swan P. M.

With the greatest respect Sir,
I have the honor to be
Your Very Obedt.
Humble Servant
I. Guion.

The Honorable
James McHenry
Secretary of War for
the United States

To General Wilkinson.

Loftus's Heights April 6th 1799.

Sir,

Your Orders of yesterday directing me, in conformity to Similar orders from the War Office, to close my public accounts I had the honor to receive—From the desultory mode in which the business has been done, for want of proper form in the first place, and to the increase of business since your Execllency arrived, it has become of too great magnitude to be well done, if done hastily: I therefore request your permission to go to Philadelphia that I may in person close my public accounts of every kind, and which cannot to my satisfaction be otherwise so well done—

With great respect Sir
I have the honor to be
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
I. Guion Captain in 3d Regt.

His Excellency
General Wilkinson.

To Governor De Grand Pré.

Camp at Loftus's Heights 9th May 1799.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys dispatch to General Wilkinson, by your Courier one hour since.

The General having removed to the Natchez and left me in Command of this Post, your dispatch is forwarded to him—

With great consideration and respect I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

His Excellency
Governor De Grand Pre.

Very Humble & Obedt. Servt.

To the Same.

Loftus's Heights May 12th 1799.

Sir,

Enclosed is a description of two soldiers of the American Troops who deserted from this Post last night and stole a small skiff the property of an individual of this place—My Confidence in your Excellency's well known disposition to promote the friendly offices between our nations in minutely fulfilling the treaty, as well as the Convention lately entered into between His Excellency Governor General Gayoso & General Wilkinson, induces me to hope that your Excellency will use your power to have apprehended the said Deserters, & thieves, that may returned agreeably to Compact—

With high respect I have the
Honor to be yr. Obedt. Huml. Servt.

His Excell. Govr. De Grand Pré.

To the Same.

Loftus's Heights May 13th 1799.

Sir,

Yesterday by a Mr. Winter in a Boat for Orleans, I had the honor to address your Excellency, and cover a description of two deserters from this post, who stole a small fishing Boat the dependence of a poor individual of this place—and now by Express, your Excellency will receive the description of three other deserters who left this by land previous to the first mentioned.

Whenever it may be convenient to your Excellency to send

all or any of these fugitives back to their Corps, a suitable party shall attend at the line of limits to receive them on the first intimation from you.

With High respect and esteem
I have the Honor to be your Excellencys
Obedt. Huml. Servt.

His Excellency
Govr. De Grand Pré.

To the Same.

Loftus's Heights May 14th 1799.

Sir,

By your Courier, this minute arrived, I am honored with your Excellency's favour of yesterdays date, and a packet for General Wilkinson which shall be forwarded to him without loss of time; equally flattered by the occasion which affords me an opportunity to manifest the great esteem with which

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellencys
Very Obedt. Very Humble Servant.

His Excellency
Governor De Grand Pré.

Captain Isaac Guion in Account with the U. S.

1797			Dr.
August	15th.	To Cash recd. of James Andrews for a Bill on James McHenry Esq. Secy. of War at 10 Days for	$ 500 00
	20th.	To Cash recd. of Elisha Winters for a Bill on James McHenry Esqr. Secy. of War at 10 Days Sight for	1,000 00
Oct.	27th.	To Cash of Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt for pay to the troops to be left at Ft. Adams on a bill on the Secry. of War	600 00
		Dollrs	$2,100 00

1797		Dr.
May	To Cash recd. Lieut. S. Vance to pay his Company then at Ft. Massac	$1,494 00
Octor.	To Ballance of Cash recd. on draughts and brought from page 1	888 00
	Dollars	$2,382 00

1798			Dr.
Feby.		To Ballance Brought from page 3	$315 16
	19th.	To Bill on the Secy. of War in favour of Roger McQuillin	100 00
		Amount carried forward	$415 16

1798			Dr.
Feb.	19.	To Amount Brot. from last page	$415 16
		Ammount carried to page 6	

Dr. James O'Hara Esq. Contractor in account with the U. S.
Cr. Captain Guion following

1797			
August	20th.	To Cash received of Captain Isaac Guion by your agent, in payment of thirty four head of Beef Cattle, for the troops of the United States	$850 00
Septemr.	11th.	To Cash received by your agent James Quin, of Captain Isaac Guion, to defray the expenses of a hired man in your employ	20 00
	27th.	To Cash received of Captain Isaac Guion by your agent to pay James Colbert for ten head of Beef Cattle for the use of the troops of the U. S	214 00
Nov.	6th.	To Cash received of Captain Isaac Guion by your agent James Quin to defray expenses as per receipts	48 00
Dec.	1st.	To Cash received of Captain Isaac Guion by your agent James Quin, to pay for Beef for the use of the troops of the U. States. as pr. acct. & receipt	80 00
		Dollrs	$1.212 00

Officers Pay Account

1798.			
Aug.	22d.	To Ensign Wm. Scott for his pay in full to the first of May 98 pr. receipt rolls	$100 00
Sepr.	4th.	To Captain Demler for pay in full from January to the 1st Septemr. 8 months	320 00
	5th.	To Lieutenant Pope for pay from the 1. January 1798 to the 1. May 1798	120 00
	11th.	To Lieutenant Campbell for pay from the first of Janry. 1798 to the 1. May 98	120 00
	12.	To Lieut. Gregg 5 Months of 1797	150 00
Oct.	28.	To Doctor I. Barry for pay & Forage from 9th August to 26th October 98	92 60
Dec.	31.	To Lieut. Marschalk of Artillerists for pay from July 31 to Decr. 31, 1798	150 00

1799			Dr.
April	14.	Lieut. Elmer to Cash lent	50 00

Captain Isaac Guion in Account with the United States

1797			Cr.
July		By duplicate pay receipt rolls and loose receipts of his Compy. (Capt. Guions)	$1,420 87
Novr.	5th.	By amount of pay on duplicate pay receipt rolls paid Capt. Guion's Company at Fort Adams	140 00
		By amount of pay on duplicate pay receipt rolls paid Captain Heths Company at Fort Adams	225 97
		By amount of pay on duplicate pay receipt Rolls, paid Captain Demlers Comp. of Artillery at F. Adams	90 00
1798			
Januy.	11.	By Cash paid Lieut. Piercy S. Pope of Artillerists & Engineers on his duplicate receipts	104 00
	15th.	By Cash paid Edward Hincks a discharged Soldier of Captain Guions Company, in full for his services—as pr. receipts	32 00
	19th.	By Cash paid James Parker a discharged Soldier of Captain Guion's Company, in full for his services as pr. duplicate receipts	34 00
Februy.	9.	By Cash advanced to Doctor George Pfeiffer on account of pay	20 00
		Amount carried forward	$2,066 84

Captain Isaac Guion in Account with the United States.

1797			Cr.
Mar.	24th.	By reinlistment of Thomas Dougherty, Capt. Heths Company bounty & premium	18 00
June	22d.	John Wood & Leycester Cryer inlisted for Captain Heths Co. Bounty & premium to both	32 00
1798			
Jan.	2d.	By John Copeland inlisted, bounty & premium	16 00
	1st.	By Robt. Mason's inlistment, bounty & premium	16 00
	15th.	By William Wyatt inlisted, bounty & premium	16 00
	20th.	By Henry Frankford & Archibald Diddep reinlisted bounty & premium	36 00
	21st.	By Henry Davies, Stephen Havens, Hugh Thompson, & Martin Mason reinlistments Bounty & premium	72 00
	22d.	By Wm. Allen reinlisted, Bounty & premium	18 00
	24th.	By Geo. Montgomery reinlisted, Bounty & premium	18 00
	25th.	By Wm. Pollock, Wm. Harrington, Frederick Turnham David Walker, & Robt. Smith reinlisted, Bounty & premium	90 00
	31st.	By Humphrey Gerry & Neil Duffie reinlisted, bounty & premium	36 00
Feby.	2d.	By Hewit Root, John Sparks, & Jas. Gornley reinlisted, Bounty & premium	54 00
	2d.	By John Stewart inlisted bounty & premium	16 00
	3d.	By John Carton & Lowdy Bennett reinlisted bounty & premium	56 00

1798			
Feby.	4th.	By John McFee reinlisted, bounty & premium	$18 00
	5th.	By Willm. Burnough & Michael Nouse reinlisted, bounty & premium	36 00
	10.	By Laurent Lefevre inlisted, bounty & premium	16 00
		Carried forward	$544 00

Captain Guion in Account with the United States.

			Cr.
1798			
Feb.	10th.	By ammount from last page	$544 00
	15th.	By John McCollister & Wm. WoodBerrys reinlistments in the Artillery, & Bounty & premium	36 00
	28th.	By amount paid Lieutenant Piercy Pope on account of his pay, as per duplicate receipts	30 00
omited in proper place	14th.	By amount of pay to Capt. Guion's Comy. for May & June 1797 as pr. Receipt Rolls	418 00
March	3d.	By amount paid Alexander Brady a discharged Soldier, for his pay from the 1st of May 1797, to the 30th January 1798 in full	35 90
Idem		By Cash advanced Captain George Demler, as pr. Receipt, on acct. pay	40 00
March	6th.	By Cash paid John Hall, Edward Wheeler, & Abraham Walker for bounty each for reinlisting, & premium	54 00
March	7th.	By Cash paid Jacob Lee for bounty for reinlisting & premium	18 00
	9th.	By Cash paid Andrew Mallaby for bounty for reinlisting & premium	18 00
	11th.	By Cash paid Henry Rhoads for bounty for reinlisting & premium	18 00
	12th.	By Cash paid William Dotton for Bounty for reinlisting & premium	18 00
	13th.	By Cash paid William Jones Junior for bounty for reinlisting & premium	18 00
	13th.	By Cash paid Doctor George Pfeiffer on Account	6 00
		Ammt. carrd. forward	$1,253 90

	No.	*Dolls.*
Goodspeed	2	14 00
Moody	1	14 00
Stoddard	3	14 00
Daniels	4	12 00
Duffey	5	12 00
Gerry	6	11 00
Mallaby	7	12 00
Meredith	8	10 00
Robertson	9	10 00
Armstrong	10	8 00
Barret	11	8 00

	No.	*Dolls.*
Bennett	12	8 00
Cavenagh	13	6 00
Callaghan	14	8 00
Davies	15	8 00
Dollon	16	8 00
Devine	17	8 00
Havens	18	8 00
Hall	19	8 00
Hazell	20	8 00
Harrington	21	8 00
Jones Sen	22	8 00
Jones Jun	23	8 00
Louck	24	8 00
Lacey	25	8 00
Lee	26	8 00
Man	27	8 00
Mulvaney	28	8 00
Montgomery	29	8 00
McDonald	30	8 00
Pollock	31	8 00
Root	32	8 00
Rockwell	33	8 00
Skidmore	34	8 00
Sanders	35	8 00
Thompson	36	8 00
Turnham	37	8 00
Wright	38	8 00
D. Walker	39	8 00
A. Walker	40	6 00
Wheeler	41	6 00
Hellon	42	10 00
Smith	43	8 00
Saxton	44	10 00
Pippin	45	8 00
Rhodes	46	8 00

EXAMPLE—No.—Good for Eight or Ten Dollars, payable to Goodspeed.
I. Guion Captain
18 Feby. 98.

Bounty Account.

1798			
August	6th.	paid John Bodenea in full Recept No	$ 7 00
August	6th.	paid Charles Sistel in full Do	7 00
August	8th.	paid to Daniel Norton recruit No	7 00
August	13th.	paid to John Sorker do No	7 00
August	13th.	paid to Dennis Callaghan No	16 00
August	21.	paid to John Crowdes No	16 00
Sep.	3d.	paid to John Millar No	14 00
	4th.	paid to James Robertson, Alex. McDonald, Henry Saxton, Wm. Armstrong, Saml. Devine, Wm. Jones Junr. & Peter Hipple bounty	112 00

Paid on Account.

(This was torn as shown.)

for pay of the troops	$4,851 00
recruiting	800 00
P. Pope on acc. of pay	16 00
Demler on acct. of pay	50 00
Hinson for public Service he on to Orleans	300 00
Edwd. Evans for Qr. Mr. General	100 00
To Captain Geo. Demler for pay	22 00
To Captain Heth for Subsistence	170 00
To Captain Demler on acct. pay	248 00
To Seven Men for reinlisting—bounty	112 00
To Anw. McGuire a Soldier for pay	56 00
To Captain John Heth for recruiting	200 00
To James Stokes a Soldier for pay	32 00
To the Qr. Mr. department	114 48
To due Bills	259 42
To Lieut. Campble	120 00
To Lieut. A. Gregg for pay from 1st Aug. 1797 to the 1st Januy. 1798	150 00
To discharged Soldiers	71 44
To Lieut. Pope for Grafton	18 50
To discharged Soldiers	70 64

(This seems to be a page of memoranda.)

Natchez 17 Feby. Borrowed of Charles Anderson on receipt paid 31 March 1798	150 Dollars
19 Feby. Bill in favour of Roger McQuillin	100 Dollars
March 16. Borrowed of Mr. James Moore on receipt returnable on demand	100 Dollars
paid 31st March	
10 May. Recd. of T. Jones Contingent	2111 Dollars
Do Do	144 Crowns
Evans on rect. of Jones	412 D.
2269 40-100 what I recd.	
17 May. Dr. Captain Wm. Richard paid Lewis Evans for Cane	$6 00
7th June for Stores to Grass	6 00
paid by Capt. Wade	12 00

1798

1798	Dr. Captain John Pierce	
Jun 7.	For Stores to Grasse	$31 00
April 18.	For Cash paid your order to Brown & Seay	54 80
	The estate of Capt. Pierce deceased	85 80

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

FROM

October 1, 1908, to October 1, 1909.

DUNBAR ROWLAND, LL. D.
DIRECTOR

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY,
JACKSON, MISS., October 1, 1909.

To Dr. R. W. Jones, Dr. Edward Mayes, Judge R. H. Thompson, President J. R. Preston, Dr. Franklin L. Riley, Prof. J. M. White and Prof. G. H. Brunson, Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit my administrative and financial report as Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908.

Death of Bishop Charles B. Galloway.

Before proceeding with the report of the work of the Historical Department I am called upon again, within the short period of one year, to chronicle the death of an honored and beloved member of the Board of Trustees, and to give expression to our sense of the heavy loss sustained by this body. At our last meeting we recorded the death of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, a typical representative of the highest ideal of the Old South; to-day we record the passing away of Bishop Charles B. Galloway, who was the exponent of the highest purposes, the holiest aspirations, the truest courage and the most steadfast convictions of the South of to-day. He was truly one of the ablest spokesmen of the best thought of our country.

Measuring the loss of such a man in the current pages of our history, for myself I confess that it seems well nigh irreparable. Not only did every public good suffer deprivation, but there were few hearts in Mississippi that did not feel a sense of personal loss at his death. The friends of every good cause felt that

their ablest advocate was gone, and the poor and humble mourned a sincere friend.

Bishop Galloway appealed to every walk in life. In the affairs of the State he was a wise counselor; in the great conferences of his Church his was the most eloquent and convincing voice; when associated with the learned men of his day he impressed them with the accuracy of his knowledge and the profundity of his learning, and in the daily intercourse with his fellowmen his genial manner and hopeful outlook made everyone about him happier and better, while his sympathetic nature drew the lowly and friendless to him for advice and aid. Possessing all the great qualities of intellect that convince and persuade men's minds he was, in addition, endowed with the magnetic powers—a sweetness of disposition, a generosity of soul and an attractiveness of person that win men's hearts. Without a trace of dogmatism he was resolute and self-reliant, and his own superb confidence in the justice of any cause which he espoused never failed to inspire men with faith in his leadership. His gift of humor, which was as free and untrammeled as the mountain breezes, was of that delightful quality that fosters optimism, and no soul that ever breathed was more hopeful or more joyous.

There is not time, nor is this perhaps the place, for a lengthy mention of the life and character of Bishop Charles B. Galloway—that demands a time and place all its own—but so readily do our words run to eulogy at the mention of his name that we find it difficult to restrain ourselves in paying tribute to him at any time or place. And to none, perhaps, would praise of him sound sweeter than to this little coterie, who have, from year to year, assembled with him in this hall to give aid and encouragement to the cause of history. He himself possessed much of the ability and characteristics of the great historian, and I have frequently thought what a noble history he could have written of his native State, whose every heroic deed, intricate problem, hope and fear, and sorrow and joy, he was as familiar with as he was with the highways that traverse its length and breadth. He was always profoundly interested in the historical wotk of the State, and his association with it was so close and intimate that he understood every budding activity and finished task as well, it seemed, as if it had been his hand that set it in motion. There was no

time during my absence that he could not walk into the State Historical Department and give minute instructions relative to any work in hand. And, indeed, for a wide comprehension of the needs of every work that affects the public or private good of the people of Mississippi, and a readiness to grasp it in all its details, I have never seen his equal. His was the busiest life I ever knew, and the multitudinous tasks in which he was constantly engaged, and the pleasure they seemed to afford him, gave evidence of capacities which excited equally my admiration and astonishment.

Bishop Galloway was endowed with great natural capacities; he was both receptive and responsive. He acquired and received knowledge readily, not only that which is obtained from purely intellectual pursuits, but the richer and more potent that comes from the experiences of life. His powers of responsiveness were so large and full that one, when in his presence, felt their influence before any word had been spoken. With these two great forces forever at play within his nature life presented him a larger opportunity and a broader field than fall to the lot of most men; and it seemed that he knew better than most men how to secure large results from his efforts. All that he did he did well, and whether wielding his mighty powers in Church or State his triumphs seemed, truly, winged victories whose pinions were bathed in a light other than earth's.

I am not yielding to the glamour of personal admiration, as natural as that would be coming from me to him, but making a careful estimate of men when I say that had he chosen public life for his arena he would have ranked a worthy compeer with Davis, George, Lamar, Walthall and his later brilliant contemporary, Williams; and in some of the important essentials of a well rounded life he was the superior of them all.

I trust that it will not be taken for weakness when I say that despair seized my heart at the first realization of the loss Mississippi had sustained when this wise counselor and able leader ceased to be. What a sudden checking it seemed of all our noblest springs of action! What a dimming of all the magnificent hopes that starred our progress! But whatever thoughts that we, in our human limitations, may entertain of man's life beyond the grave, we do know that he lives always in his deeds.

Charles B. Galloway lives to-day, and will live henceforth, in the recorded deeds, hopes and aspirations of his great life; and these will continue to influence the destiny of this people.

I could continue unweariedly to recount the virtues of this beloved and favorite son of our Commonwealth, for the magnificent forces of his wonderful life stir me as little else has ever done, but words fail me in the portrayal of the full strength and power of his matchless nature—Sir Galahad was not purer, Savonarola was not more faithful nor Coeur de Lion more intrepid than this spurred and booted soldier of the Cross—a figure clothed in the singular grace of old knighthood with the ardor of St. Paul, springing, full armed, in this modern age to the rescue of his fellowmen of whatsoever race or clime—a figure to forever illumine the pages of our history. And though we may never see his like again, is it not enough to give us hope of our civilization when we contemplate that this life was nourished at Mississippi's breast? Is it not enough to inspire us to think that somewhere about us is still the source from which it drew its strength? And are these thoughts not sufficient to cause us to rest secure of the future?

Minutes, Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History held its Seventh Annual Meeting November 7, 1908, with the following members present: Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Dr. Edward Mayes, Prof. J. R. Preston, Dr. Franklin L. Riley, Mr. J. M. White and Prof. G. H. Brunson. On motion of Bishop Galloway, Dr. Jones was made chairman, and called the meeting to order. The annual administrative and financial report of the Director was submitted and approved. Dr. Jones introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the Board of Trustees, That the hours for public business of the Department of Archives and History be from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., daily except Sunday, and that the Director be authorized and instructed to have posted on the doors of his apartments in the State Capitol the following: Office hours: 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

Dr. Jones and Dr. Riley having been appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the President

of the Board, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, Gen. Stephen Dill Lee, the distinguished President of the Board of Trustees of the Department of Archives and History, after a long, most useful and honored life, died in Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1908, at his post of duty:

Therefore be it resolved, That we put on record our high esteem of him as a man, a citizen, a soldier.

His career as an officer in the Confederate army presented an example of promotions that is almost unparalleled for rapidity: beginning as a captain in South Carolina, his native State, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, having command of a department and later of a corps in the Army of Tennessee. In every position he displayed bravery and devotion that made him conspicuous. As a citizen, since 1865, he has served as a State Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. His longest and most effective public service was as President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, where in association with Gen. J. Z. George, Mr. W. B. Montgomery and others, he established and maintained that excellent institution for industrial education.

His services in connection with the history of Mississippi and of the Southern States generally were marked by fervor and ability, with a discriminating sense of justice that entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens. His conduct as a man, dealing with his fellowmen, measured up to the highest standard of integrity and honor.

Resolved, That the Director of this Department be authorized to offer a copy of these resolutions to the daily papers for publication and to send a copy to his son, Blewitt Lee, Esq., of Chicago.

The election of a President of the Board being in order, the names of Bishop Charles B. Galloway and Dr. R. W. Jones were presented; both sought to retire in favor of the other. A ballot resulted in the selection of Dr. Jones. A Vice-President having been provided for by an amendment to Rule 2, nominations for that office were in order, and the following names were presented: Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Dr. Edward Mayes, Prof. J. R. Preston and Judge R. H. Thompson. The ballot resulted in the selection of Bishop Galloway.

The election of a successor to General Lee was postponed until the next meeting, as confirmation by the Senate was necessary before service could begin.

After a general discussion of the historical work of the State the Board adjourned.

R. W. JONES,
President.

DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Secretary

Richmond Meeting American Historical Association.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held in Washington and Richmond December 28–31, 1908. During the year a special effort had been made to increase the membership of the Association in the South with good results; and the interest shown by southern men was marked. The same was true of the membership of the entire country, as there was a record attendance at the meeting. The coming of the Association to the South on two occasions has been the means of greatly increasing its influence and effectiveness as a national organization.

In the last report it was stated that I had proposed a plan to the Association by which, through the co-operation of the States of the Mississippi Valley, a calendar of the French archives relating to American history could be prepared and published. The proposed plan was reported to the Conference of Historical Departments and Societies held at the Richmond meeting and was adopted. The estimated cost of the calendar is $2,000.00, and that amount has been pledged by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the Alabama Department of Archives and History, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, the Indiana Historical Society, the Illinois Historical Library, the Howard Memorial Library, the Iowa Historical Society, the Missouri Historical Society and the Kansas Historical Society. This co-operation on the part of historical agencies for the first time establishes a precedent which has an important bearing upon the very valuable undertaking of securing transcripts of the original European sources of American history. The preparation and publication of a complete calendar of the French archives concerning American history will enable the States of the Mississippi Valley to secure transcripts in which they are interested without the expense of sending representatives abroad. It will also enable them to avoid expensive and unnecessary duplication in publishing documentary history.

To know that certain archive collections contain essential materials of American history is valuable knowledge, but to have a calendar which abstracts the contents of each important

document is of far greater value; and this is the object of the calendar of the French archives. Such an undertaking has never before been inaugurated in this country, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to feel that we have been placed in a position of leadership in the movement.

English Transcripts.

At the time of the last report the work of transcribing English archives concerning Mississippi history had been completed. An abstract of land grants issued during the English dominion has since been added to the collection. Now that the series is complete, and in order that students may have the list of volumes in one place a tabulated statement follows:

Public Record, War Office, Secretary of State, Original Correspondence.

Vol. 15 (1). Military papers of Major Farmer, 1763.

America and West Indies.

Vol.		
252	(2) 1763–65.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Major Farmer and Governor Johnstone.
253	(3) 1765–66.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Johnstone and Lieutenant-Governor Browne.
254	(4) 1766–67.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Johnstone and Lieutenant-Governor Browne.
255	(5) 1767–68.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Lieutenant-Governor Browne and Governor Eliot.
256	(6) 1768–69.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Lieutenant-Governor Browne and Governor Eliot.
257	(7) 1769–70.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Lieutenant-Governor Browne and Lieutenant-Governor Durnford.
258	(8) 1770–71.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
259	(9) 1771–72.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
260	(10) 1772–73.	Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.

261 (11) 1773–74. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
262 (12) 1774–76. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
263 (13) 1776–77. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
264 (14) 1777–78. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
265 (15) 1778–80. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.
266 (16) 1780–81. Original papers. Letters and enclosures to the Secretary of State from Governor Chester.

Board of Trade, West Florida.

Abstracts of letters patent relating to the State of Mississippi selected from Volumes (34) 1772 to 1779–1780; (24) grants, leases, indentures, etc., June, 1768 to 1772; (27) leases and mortgages; (32) grants of land, 1778–1780; (32) grants of land, 1768–1770.

The English collection of transcripts has been designated as Mississippi Provincial Archives, English Dominion.

French Transcripts.

The largest collection of original source material dealing with Mississippi history is in the custody of the French Ministry of the Colonies. Since the last report four additional volumes of transcripts have been received, making fourteen volumes in all. This collection was bound in Paris before delivery; and the permanent form in which the volumes have been placed is much better than having the transcripts sent unbound. The price of binding in the United States is about four times as much as it is in France and England, and this difference makes a nice sum in the aggregate.

The French transcripts on file cover the period, 1678–1728, and give a detailed account of the colonization of the Lower Mississippi Valley, which had its beginning in this State.

The transcription of French archives relating to Mississippi will continue until the documentary history of the period, 1678–1763, is complete. At the present rate of expenditure it will take about two years to secure the designated documents of that period in our history.

Spanish Transcripts.

The Department's transcripts of Spanish archives relating to Mississippi history have been classified and bound since the last report into nine large volumes. The collection begins in 1759 and ends in 1820. The documents to be copied were carefully selected and are essential source materials of the Spanish dominion in Mississippi. The series has been designated Mississippi Provincial Archives, Spanish Dominion.

The Spanish transcripts have attracted general attention from students of Spain in America and have been listed by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution for the benefit of interested investigators. It is the policy of the Department to encourage the use of its collections by serious students of history everywhere, and to throw around their use as few restrictions as possible.

Military History of Mississippi.

The publication of a military history of Mississippi in honor, more especially, of the Confederate veterans of the State, has been one of the most popular undertakings of the Department and has been received with general approval. Its publication in the Official and Statistical Register, while it was the only arrangement that could be made at the time, was not the best plan of presenting it to the people. It should have been published in a separate volume and an effort was made to present it in that way, but the cost was prohibitive. It has been suggested that a new edition be issued as a separate publication, but up to this time the printing funds at the disposal of the Department have been insufficient. Quite a number of librarians have secured two copies of the Register in order to take out the military history section for rebinding; their idea being that the title of the Register gives no hint that it contains a section devoted to the military affairs of the State.

It may be possible, at some future time, by the preparation of additional data, to issue the military history as a separate volume.

Archive Classification.

In reporting on this subject last year it was stated that the archives of the territorial period had been carefully classified and made easily accessible to students. The classification of the State archives has been in progress during the past year and all materials originating between 1817 and 1840 have been systematically arranged for use. During the coming year, if other duties will allow, all the historical collections of the Department will be classified. I know of no other State which has even attempted such work.

Portrait of Gov. David Holmes.

A very valuable and interesting original oil portrait of Gov. David Holmes has been added to the Department's collection of historical portraits since the last report, through the generosity of Mr. Burwell McGuire and Miss Minnie H. McGuire, the grandnephew and grandniece of Governor Holmes, of Berryville, Va.

The portrait has an interesting history, which has been preserved as a family tradition in the McGuire family. The story of the portrait is, that during the administration of Governor Holmes the Mississippi Territorial Legislature had two portraits made of him, one for the Governor and the other for the Territory. When Governor Holmes resigned the chief executive office in 1826, on account of a complete breakdown in health, he returned to his old home in Winchester, Va., in 1827, and after five years of great suffering died at Jordon's Sulphur Springs, August 20, 1832.

Governor Holmes never married, and his property was inherited by his sisters, one of whom was Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes McGuire. The portrait was given to Mrs. McGuire, the grandmother of the donors, and it has been carefully preserved in the family. During a visit to Washington I learned that the portrait had been preserved by the McGuires at Berryville, and was given permission to have a copy made by a Washington artist. The copy was received July 14, 1907. In the spring of 1908 I again visited Washington and was invited to Woldnook, the home of the McGuires near Berryville to see the portrait. I accepted the

invitation and enjoyed the perfect hospitality of one of the old Virginia homes. Mr. McGuire informed me that he and Miss McGuire were thinking of presenting the portrait to the State of Mississippi, but it would be necessary to consult with other members of the family before doing so. I found the portrait to be a most excellent piece of work with a very decided resemblance to the technic of Gilbert Stuart, the famous American portrait painter; and it is the opinion of the artist who copied it that it is the work of Stuart.

After my return to Jackson I received a letter from Miss McGuire, stating that the family had decided to present the portrait of Governor Holmes to the Historical Department. It was received April 25, 1909, and placed in the Hall of Fame soon after. The portrait is painted on a walnut slab and is in a perfect state of preservation.

I have tried in vain to find some trace of the companion portrait which was retained by the territorial government. The loss of the portrait seems to be one of those mysteries the solution of which afford so much pleasure to delvers into the unknown.

Portrait of Governor A. H. Longino.

It was during the administration of Governor Longino that the Department of Archives and History was established. He recommended and endorsed the bill which provided for its creation, and its success is very gratifying to him. It is therefore very appropriate that his portrait should adorn the walls of the Capitol which was erected during his administration. It gives me pleasure to report that an excellent likeness of Governor Longino was received February 15, 1909, and now hangs in the State's Hall of Fame.

Museum.

The collection of interesting historical articles has grown so rapidly that additional cases are needed to display them. This part of the Department's work never fails to inspire interest in the people of the State; it is valuable as the means by which popular support is gained and has an educational value besides.

The Legislature will be asked for funds for the purchase of more display cases.

Apartments.

It hardly seems possible that the apartments assigned to the use of the Department six years ago should now be inadequate, but such is the case. There is not wall space in the Hall of Fame for more than two portraits. The museum, which was temporarily located in the hall, devoted to historical portraits, has grown so rapidly that it requires a large room in which to display the collections. The Hall of History, devoted to historical manuscripts, books, newspaper files and publications is very much crowded, and the two rooms used for offices are in the same condition. These conditions will continue to grow worse, and some provision should be made to remedy them.

It has been suggested that the Old Capitol, if properly repaired, and made practically fireproof, would be an ideal place for the Historical Department, and I am inclined to that opinion. There is no doubt that the building can be adequately preserved, and if a willingess to remove the Department there would be an incentive to the preservation of the historic old Capitol it might be well, if the Board sees fit, to pass resolutions to that effect. It is probable that the Legislature, at the January session, will make an effort to settle the old Capitol question.

Library.

The amount available for the purchase of books during the past year has been small, but many rare volumes relating to Mississippi history have been placed in the library. In addition to Mississippiana, and which is regarded as of the first importance, it has been the policy of the Department to purchase a good collection of histories of the United States and of the various States for use as sources of information in editorial work in the publication of documentary history. By spending a small amount each year we shall be enabled to build up a fairly complete historical library for the specialist as well as for the general reader. The collection of printed materials of Mississippi history is as good, I think, as there is in the country.

Interest in the Historical Department Idea.

The idea of history preservation by the State is growing, not only in the South but in the entire Mississippi Valley. It has been adopted by Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Maine and West Virginia. Not all of these have State Departments of Archives and History; some have State supported historical societies and others have State supported departments, the only difference being in methods of government and administration.

This Department has taken an active interest in the propaganda looking to the establishment of State supported historical work, and during the past year I have had the pleasure of making addresses to the Louisiana Historical Society and to the Ohio Valley Historical Association, made up of the historical workers of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. I found an intelligent interest in these commonwealths in the idea of history preservation by the State.

Writings and Speeches of Jefferson Davis.

The collection and publication of the writings and speeches of Jefferson Davis, begun by the Department in May, 1908, has made satisfactory progress since the last report. In June I went to New Orleans and applied to the governing board of the Confederate Memorial Hall, which has the custody of the papers of Mr. Davis, for permission to have copies made of all documents in the collection which should appear in the publication. My request was granted in the true historical spirit and with the utmost good will. Permission to use this valuable collection, presented by Mrs. Davis to the Confederate Memorial Hall, is highly appreciated, for the reason that such a privilege has never before been granted to an investigator.

Presentation of Publication to U. S. S. Mississippi.

When the U. S. S. Mississippi visited Horn Island harbor, off the city of Pascagoula, June 1, 1909, for the purpose of receiving

the splendid silver service purchased by the people of Mississippi as a gift to the battleship named in its honor, Dr. R. W. Jones, President of the Board of Trustees, in behalf of the Department of Archives and History, presented a library of Mississippi history to the gallant vessel which bears our name. The library consists of "Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State," "Enclyclopedia of Mississippi History," 2 vols.; "Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1904;" "Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908," and "Mississippi Territorial Archives, Vol. I." The volumes were bound in full red morocco and were presented in a handsome mahogany cabinet upon which was a copper plate inscribed: "Presented to the U. S. S. Mississippi, June 1, 1909, by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History." The library was specially bound and prepared for presentation by the Brandon Printing Company of Nashville, Tenn., printers for the State, and from every standpoint the work was most excellently done.

The presentation took place in Pascagoula, on account of the rough sea preventing a passage to the battleship.

Presentation Speech.

Dr. Jones was invited by the Director of the Department to present the Library of Mississippi History to the battleship, not only because he thought it would be well done, but for the reason that he wished to honor the occasion by the selection of one greatly beloved by the young men and young women of Mississippi for his exemplary life and for his patience, wisdom and love displayed in guiding them into the paths of honor and usefulness.

A report of the presentation which did not include Dr. Jones' speech would be deprived of its chief claim to attention. On account of its sincerity, simplicity and earnest eloquence it is made a part of this report and will appear in its printed form.

Speech of Dr. R. W. Jones made in presenting a Library of Mississippi History to the U. S. S. Mississippi.

"Governor Noel, Lieutenant-Commander McCormick, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am here to perform the simple and pleasant duty of representing the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in these

'presentation exercises.' I would that I were imbued with the powers of one of our great orators, like Prentiss, Lamar or Galloway, that I might do fitting honor to my State, of which I am proud, and that I might fill you officers and men of this great battleship with a true idea of the real greatness of this State and her people, for whom this noble vessel is named.

"It was no meaningless compliment when to this good ship was given the name of 'Mississippi.' Some of the brightest pages of American history have been written by her people. While but an infant colony, struggling with wild beasts and savages for the preservation of her domestic life, they stood with Jackson at New Orleans; and in that second great war of independence, the armies trained to contend against the victorious legions of Napoleon went down in defeat before the heroism and courage of the brave Mississippi Dragoons under the command of the intrepid Hinds.

In the Mexican War none of the forces which won for this Republic the vast territory of Texas and pushed our confines to the Pacific, were more effective than the volunteers of Mississippi; and when that war is discussed upon the lips of men or written upon the pages of history, it is upon Mississippi troops that the fairest honors must be bestowed.

"During the great Civil War, though once sectional, yet now the crowning heritage of glory of this entire and united country, the Mississippian was upon the forefront of every battlefield from Manassas to Vicksburg, in many a glorious charge to victory or to death; and when loving hands place the stones of memory upon the last resting place of Lee's immortal hosts, the little white markers show that the Mississippians were among those who died for their cause. Battine, the great English military critic and historian, delights to dwell upon the invincible courage of the soldiers of Mississippi, who, at Gettysburg, swept to the very crest of Cemetery Ridge and died amid the enemy's guns. At the battles of Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, as an officer of Mahon's command, I observed the conduct of Barksdale's and Harris' brigades, and I am sure that for cool courage and effectiveness they were not surpassed by Cæsar's Tenth Legion or Napoleon's Old Guard.

"Such, in part, is Mississippi's history on the field of battle, and from a personal knowledge of this history, and from more than thirty years' residence among her people, I want to say that whenever called upon to discharge their duty, they never falter nor waver.

"Officers of the 'Mississippi,' right well have you chosen your place of anchorage to-day. The waters which bear this gallant vessel break upon the shores of a land teeming with memoirs of great deeds and overflowing with inspiring traditions. It was here that Spain, France and England contested for the mastery of the Mississippi Valley. Just to the west of us, at the entrance of the Back Bay of Biloxi, the French, under the gallant sailor-soldier, d'Iberville, made the first settlement of Louisiana; and from that day to this the Gulf of Mexico has been to America what the Mediterranean has been to Europe, a great land-locked ocean upon whose

bosom, in the past, the nations of the earth have contended for supremacy.

"But while these shores are rich in historical associations, yet the economic development of the country has just begun. In the next few years the Panama Canal, that dream of the centuries, will open up a new gateway to the Pacific and to the Orient; the commerce of the world will pass this way, and the glories of Venice, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa and Barcelona will be repeated on these shores in the trade and commerce of Pascagoula, Gulfport, Biloxi, Mobile, New Orleans, Tampa, Pensacola and Galveston; and here will commerce whiten the seas with her sails, but in this favored clime a second renaissance will come and the glories of ancient Greece and old Italy will appear in art and literature.

"Standing in sight of the Plymouth navy yard a few days ago, I was filled with pride when I read the telegraphic message to your commander, Captain Fremont, saying: 'The navy has no sectional prejudice; its patriotism knows no bounds save those of the great country.' Such a sentiment thrills every patriotic heart and establishes a feeling of confidence that this great battleship, officered and manned as it is will always bear aloft the flag of our country with courage and patriotic devotion and add new lustre to the name of Mississippi. The oneness of name should give us a mutual interest in each other. We want you to know better the history of the State whose name you bear, and we want you to know the people who are now making and in the past have made that name. In the language of L. Q. C. Lamar in the Senate of the United States, 'If we knew each other better, we would love each other more.'

"Our great country is made by the union and co-operation of States, as the ocean consists of a multitude of waves, '*quam mare conjuncti, quam fluctus diversi.*'

"Therefore we wish to present to you the record of that historical treasure, so that you may know and learn your name's greatness, and like us, be filled with pride that your noble and grand vessel, which represents this great nation on the seas, bears the name of this one of the States composing this glorious union.

"In 1902 the Legislature of Mississippi, under the Alabama plan of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, and under the initiative of Dr. Franklin L. Riley, Secretary of the Mississippi Historical Society, organized the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

"Dr. Dunbar Rowland was chosen as the Director. I would be delighted beyond expression if I had time to tell you of his work during the past seven years, of his Official and Statistical Registers, aiding the work of other State officials and praised by the workers in history in the most enlightened and enterprising commonwealths of this nation, lifting up the reputation of our State from the charges of backwardness to one of super-forwardness; of his researches into the sources of our history in London, Paris and Seville; also of the magnificent Hall of Fame, bearing the portraits of distinguished Mississippians as Governor Claiborne,

Jefferson Davis, Justice Lamar, Senators George and Walthall, John M. Stone, Robert Lowry, Gen. Stephen D. Lee and a host of others.

"To the battleship 'Mississippi' and for preservation in her library I, therefore, with pleasure, on behalf of the Department of Archives and History, present these volumes of Mississippi history: 'Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State,' J. F. H. Claiborne; 'Enclyclopedia of Mississippi History,' 2 vols., Dunbar Rowland; 'Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1904,' 'Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908,' 'Mississippi Territorial Archives,' Vol. I, Dunbar Rowland."

Distribution of Publications.

The judicious distribution of the Department's annual reports, registers and archive publications has been the means of letting other people know what we are doing in the historical field. While we have not exactly set our light upon a hill we have not placed it under a bushel by any menas. To be more definite, the publications of the Department have been distributed very freely in the State through the members of the Legislature. Fifteen hundred copies of the Register for 1908 have been distributed in the State to individuals, and one hundred to high school libraries; two hundred and fifty copies have been sent to libraries, historical societies and former Mississippians outside the State. The libraries on the mailing lists of the Department receive the publications as they are issued and full sets may be found on their shelves. I attribute much of the reputation which the Department has acquired abroad to the liberal policy exercised in the distribution of its publications. While I have been urged, as a means of revenue, to sell publications out of the State, I have never thought it wise to do so.

Use of Department Collections.

The liberal distribution of publications descriptive of the Department's collections has led historians to come to Jackson in search of materials in many fields of research, and these investigators are increasing from year to year. A distinguished German professor and historian, who made some studies in the Department during the summer, in connection with his history of the Mississippi Valley, was kind enough to say that he found more satisfaction in the use of our French transcripts than he did in the study of the originals in Paris.

During the past year we have had historians from Germany and Sweden to use our collections, and American historians from Massachusetts, Louisiana and the City of Washington have been with us for the same purpose.

We shall continue to allow the utmost freedom in the use of our collections.

Help to Confederate Veterans.

The Department has many applications from Confederate veterans for proof of military service for use in securing pensions, and very many old soldiers have been furnished with the necessary evidence during the past year. This service has been extended, not only to veterans living in Mississippi, but to those living in other States who enlisted in this State. Certificates of military service in the Confederate army have been sent to Mississippians now living in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida during the current year.

Needs of the Department.

The historical work of the State has reached a period in its development when increased appropriations, equipment and help are necessary to its continued development. The necessity for more room and additional display cases has been referred to.

The most interesting section of the Historical Department is its large collection of historical manuscripts filed in the Hall of History, and it should be open to visitors during office hours. It has never been possible to keep the hall open for the reason that there has been no one to place in charge of it; on account of its detached position a custodian is necessary. The Hall of History should have a curator in charge, and the Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for such a position.

In order to properly preserve the classified archives they should be bound in volumes; and the accumulated newspaper files should be treated in the same way. We have five hundred volumes ready for the binder.

To meet these urgent demands the Legislature will be asked for an annual maintenance appropriation of $7,500.00. This is small indeed when we think of such new States as Wisconsin,

Minnesota and Kansas each appropriating $25,000.00 a year for the support of historical work.

Election of Vice-President and Trustees.

The terms of three members of the Board of Trustees expire every two years, and it becomes the duty of the Board to select their successors, subject to confirmation by the Senate. At this meeting it will be necessary for you to send four names to the January session of the Senate, two of whom will serve as successors to Bishop Charles B. Galloway and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the others being successors to Judge Edward Mayes and Dr. Franklin L. Riley. The death of Bishop Galloway caused a vacancy in the position of Vice-President of the Board, and that office is to be filled also.

Conclusion.

It may be gathered from the foregoing that we are making progress on the upward way; while we have encountered difficulties and had our troubles, we still have cause to be grateful for the measure of success achieved. To you, gentlemen, am I indebted for much active aid and encouragement.

Very respectfully submitted,

DUNBAR ROWLAND,
Director.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Itemized Statement of Disbursements, Department of Archives and History.

Salary of Director, Dunbar Rowland, for 1908	$ 600 00
Salary of Director, Dunbar Rowland, for 1909	1,200 00
Salary of Assistant, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, for 1908	266 72
Salary of Assistant, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, for 1909	533 22
Maintenance Fund, for 1908	429 39
Maintenance Fund, for 1909	2,486 52
Traveling Expenses, for 1908	195 00
Traveling Expenses, for 1909	425 37
Total Disbursements, Chapter 33, Laws of 1908	$6,136 22

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